



President Chaim Herzog of Israel at UN General Assembly.

Israeli President Asks Arabs to Negotiate

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 17 — President Chaim Herzog of Israel, in a speech that was applauded by some delegates and boycotted by many others, has appealed to Arab countries to negotiate their differences with his government.

Mr. Herzog, speaking Wednesday in a half-empty General Assembly Hall, said: "For years, we maintained that dialogue is the only road to peace and that negotiations, however protracted and difficult must lead to positive results."

"Let us begin to talk," he said. "Let us open a dialogue; let us forget the bitterness of the past."

The Israeli head of state was at the United Nations on the third day of a largely private 11-day visit to the United States. Much of his itinerary will be taken up by meetings with Jewish groups in several

cities. He is expected to meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

As Mr. Herzog was introduced to the General Assembly, an objection to his presence was raised by an Iraqi representative, Wisam Zahawi, who said that, according to various UN resolutions, Israel's claim that Jerusalem was its capital was "null and void."

The president of the General Assembly, Jorge Enrique Illueca of Panama, said that Mr. Herzog's presence, as the head of state of a UN member country, "in no way prejudices United Nations resolutions."

As Mr. Herzog rose to speak, a number of delegations, including most of the Arab countries and Iran, walked out of the hall. In all, about 70 of the United Nations' 158 countries were not present for the speech. Most of them, including all the East bloc countries, simply did not attend the session.

Mr. Herzog criticized what he called the United Nations' "campaigns of calumny and vilification" against Israel. He reiterated Israel's intention of eventually withdrawing all its forces from Lebanon and said Israel would not renounce the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement signed by the two countries earlier this year.

Calling the late Anwar Sadat of Egypt "a great leader of towering stature," Mr. Herzog reaffirmed his country's commitment to the Camp David agreement that established peace between Israel and Egypt and provided for negotiations on the autonomy of the occupied West Bank. He contended that, had the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed to participate in the autonomy talks, the Palestinians "would now have been living in a regime of full autonomy."

"The tragedy of the Palestinian people has been their leadership, which has invariably rejected com-

promise," he said. "The net result has been that Israel has invariably succeeded and the Palestinian cause has invariably failed."

Mr. Herzog, a former Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, said he was "grieved and pained" that so many delegates refused to attend the session. "There are countries whose delegates have left this hall who apply for, and receive, technical and agricultural aid from Israel, and yet, who left this hall for no other reason than fear."

Of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, Mr. Herzog said, "How tragic it is, against the background of the human misery which has been the lot of the Lebanese people since 1975, to observe that an agreement which will advance the cause of peace in Lebanon is the main target of the Syrian government, in pursuance of its policy of absorbing Lebanon and creating a Greater Syria."

WORLD BRIEFS

Clark Confirmation Hits Snag in Senate

WASHINGTON (WP) — William P. Clark's expected confirmation as interior secretary has run into political trouble in the Senate, and Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said Mr. Clark might not be confirmed before Congress adjourns for 1983.

President Ronald Reagan told Mr. Baker that Mr. Clark's confirmation is his top legislative priority for the rest of the session, which is scheduled to end this week, according to a White House spokesman. Mr. Clark is expected to win confirmation by a large margin once his nomination comes to a vote.

Mr. Baker said Wednesday Mr. Clark faces "some trouble" because critics of departing Interior Secretary James G. Watt want the Senate to vote first on a resolution telling Mr. Clark to reverse several of Mr. Watt's policies. Mr. Baker has not agreed to schedule a vote on the resolution, and several of its sponsors have threatened to filibuster the nomination in protest, raising the possibility of a postponement of the confirmation.

Find Reported in U.S. Campaign Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secret foreign policy documents from the Carter administration have been discovered in files from President Ronald Reagan's 1980 election campaign, according to the head of a House of Representatives inquiry.

"We've found some 'your eyes only' type of stuff," said Representative Donald J. Albores, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the human resources subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. "That means classified — the highest classification," he said.

Mr. Albores, whose panel is trying to learn how Carter materials reached Mr. Reagan's campaign, said Wednesday that he had turned over information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but he declined to say whether it involved the secret documents. Lane Bonner, an FBI spokesman, said he had no comment on Mr. Albores's statement.

U.S. House Finds No Data Tampering

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The House ethics committee has reported that an investigation found "absolutely no evidence whatsoever of a pattern of improper alteration" of official congressional hearing transcripts.

The finding Wednesday was contained in a report on an investigation that began last summer into allegations of malicious doctoring of transcripts. The committee did document one instance — the one that prompted the investigation — in which a congressional aide, since dismissed, had altered a 1982 transcript involving the Environmental Protection Agency.

After that alteration, involving Representative Robert S. Walker, a conservative Republican from Pennsylvania, was found, several other conservative Republicans asserted that official transcripts had been tampered with. But the bipartisan committee said it had found no evidence of malicious intent or efforts to alter the meaning of testimony.

Greeks Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy

ATHENS (NYT) — Hundreds of thousands of people shouting anti-American slogans marched on the U.S. Embassy Thursday night, while a special military plane was taking home the body of an American naval officer who was assassinated Tuesday.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu ordered an intensified investigation earlier Thursday into the murder of Captain George Tsanotis, who was killed along with his Greek driver, on his way to work at the office of the U.S. Military Assistance Group to Greece.

The demonstrators, mainly from youth groups of the governing Socialist Party and the Communists, marched from the Polytechnic School through the center of the capital to the embassy, where they dispersed peacefully in the late hours. The march marked the 10th anniversary of the repression by the military dictatorship of a student protest.

Snipers Fire on Americans Off Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada (AP) — Snipers wounded two U.S. paratroopers early Thursday on a tiny island just off Grenada's northeastern coast, U.S. military authorities said.

A spokesman, Major Douglas Frey, said the soldiers were manning an observation post when they were fired upon. "They were wounded very slightly... one in the arm, the other in the leg," by small arms fire, he said. Neither was hospitalized.

Major Frey said the men were members of the 82d Airborne Division. He did not indicate who the snipers might have been and did not name the island. No other details were available. Officials have reported 18 American servicemen killed in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, which began Oct. 25.

No Videotape on Aquino, General Says

MANILA (UPI) — A general told an official inquiry Thursday that there was no videotape of the murder of the Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., although there were at least two cameras stationed near where Mr. Aquino was shot.

"We only record events of actual emergencies, such as hijackings," Brigadier General Luther Custodio told the inquiry into Mr. Aquino's assassination Aug. 21 at Manila International Airport. General Custodio was in charge of the airport security operation for Mr. Aquino's arrival, including the deployment of 1,199 troops.

He said there were at least two cameras near the scene but that they did not take pictures. "We cannot record everything," General Custodio told the special prosecutor, Andres Narvasa. Existence of the secret, closed-circuit television system was disclosed last month by its West German manufacturer.

Burmese Said to Attack Border Rebels

BANGKOK (WP) — Burmese troops have launched an offensive, near Burma's border with Thailand, against rebels of the Karen National Union, according to reports from the border area. The guerrillas have held a French couple hostage for a month to press their demand for an end to foreign aid for the Rungson government.

Details of the fighting remain sketchy but, according to reports reaching Bangkok on Thursday, 20 to 30 Burmese soldiers and 10 Karen rebels were killed when 400 to 500 Burmese troops overran a guerrilla camp Tuesday in southern Burma.

The fighting marks the latest flare-up in a conflict that started when Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948. The insurgents, who have gained independence from Burma state, drew some international attention last month when they abducted a French engineer, Jacques Bossu, and his wife from the site of a cement factory project in southeastern Burma and threatened to put the couple on trial.

Accord on U.S. Animal Gunshot Studies

WASHINGTON (WP) — House and Senate conferees have agreed to prohibit the Defense Department from using cats and dogs in laboratories where animals are shot to give military medical students practice in treating gunshot wounds.

The conferees, meeting in closed session Wednesday to resolve differences in the House and Senate-passed versions of the defense appropriations bill, rejected a more stringent version of the ban passed by the House, which would have prohibited wound experimentation on any animals. The agreement must go back to each chamber for approval.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger called a temporary halt to "wound ballistic research" last summer after it was disclosed that as many as 80 anesthetized dogs were to be shot at the military medical school in Bethesda, Maryland. A Defense Department spokesman said the Pentagon was now studying the use of animals in research and medical training.

Arafat Says He'll Defend Tripoli Against Syrians

(Continued from Page 1)

and warbled loudly, often drowning out Mr. Arafat. In Arabic, a young man passionately shouted at the besieged leader. Mr. Arafat insisted it was not his last stand in the Middle East.

"We are five million Palestinians in this area," he said in the entrance of a refugee building. "You cannot liquidate five million Palestinians. We are not the red Indians, you can be sure."

Mr. Arafat said he would leave if Tripoli leaders asked him to, but he has received support for his cause from the leaders of this fundamentalist Muslim city. Because Mr. Arafat has been an arbiter of local political disputes for years and the backer of the currently dominant

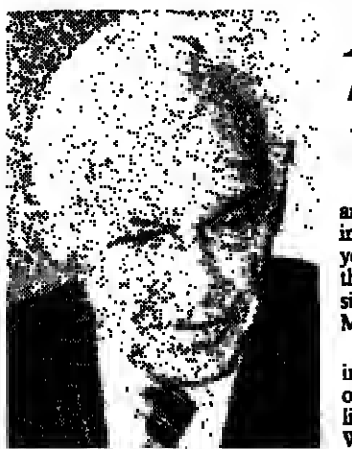
militia in the city, the likelihood is that the PLO chairman will not be evicted.

More than a week ago, as Arafat forces began to retreat from the Syrian-backed rebels, they pulled their heavy guns into Tripoli, among a civilian population not a direct party to the struggle.

Constantly reminded of their tactic of shielding themselves among civilians, PLO operatives are defensive.

"The idea is to protect yourself and to protect the identity of our struggle," said an Arafat aide on Thursday. "I can't put my guns on the moon."

[Reports on the fighting Thursday said about 600 guerrillas loyal to Mr. Arafat launched a counter-attack in an desperate bid to break out of the Badawi refugee camp, according to United Press International.]



Paul H. Nitze

Bonn Opposition Set to Reject U.S. Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

from coming to a head in such an unfortunate way now.

Mr. Schmidt reproaches former President Jimmy Carter for having failed to respond to European pleas that he include the Pershing-2s in the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks.

Hints that this may be Mr. Schmidt's position at the congress were contained in a speech he made several weeks ago to the Military Academy in Hamburg and another speech in Berlin in honor of Robert McNamara, the former defense secretary, who said on the same occasion that the Pershings and cruise missiles were not needed in

Europe from the military point of view.

In spite of the Social Democrats' opposition, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will have a majority in the Bundestag next week permitting him to reaffirm the government's determination to go through with the deployment of the first Pershing-2s next month.

But there will be a bitter debate and the concluding vote will show a divided house. For the first time in many years, the consensus among the major parties on defense strategy and West Germany's role in NATO will have been broken.

This is a change of incalculable consequences in the view of many West German politicians and observers.

It will never again be possible for NATO politicians and strategic experts to make important nuclear decisions like this in secret. "We have the back of the public," wrote Theo Sommer, one of the most respected German commentators, in the weekly Die Zeit Thursday.

"The citizens have become too sensitive," he added, referring to the peace marches of the last months as well as the internal debate within the Social Democratic Party.

The switch from a clear "yes" to a clear "no" on the missiles took the Social Democrats about 10 months. During the national election campaign in February and early March the missiles were a key issue along with unemployment.

At the very top of the party, it was Willy Brandt, the former chancellor and still party president, who was the first to move against the missiles in public.

■ Soviet Shift Reported

Mr. Kohl said Thursday that Moscow had withdrawn its insistence on including British and French nuclear weapons in the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, Reuters reported from Bonn.

He said the Soviet Union was advancing new proposals "one minute before twelve." He added, "In the last phase of Geneva negotiations, the Soviets made the issue of French and British weapons a central point. Now the Soviet Union is inclined to take this point away in its negotiating strategy and perhaps bring others to the fore."

■ Warning by U.K. Cardinal

Cardinal Basil Hume, archbishop of Westminster and England's leading Roman Catholic, warned anti-nuclear protesters Thursday that they do not have "the right seriously to defy the law." United Press International reported.

U.S., Soviet Continue Talks on Nuclear Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a suspension in talks exhausted, negotiations would eventually resume.

These discussions might not be in their present form, however.

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State Kills Legislation Tuition Tax Credit Bought by White House

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's White House has bought a bill that would allow parents to deduct from their federal income tax the cost of tuition for their children's education. The bill, which was introduced in the House of Representatives last week, would allow parents to deduct up to \$2,000 per child per year from their federal income tax. The bill is expected to pass the House in the near future.

Author Says Moulins After Beatings by B...

PARIS — Jean Moulins, author of the book "The Resistance," has been beaten and injured by a group of young men in the city of Moulins. Moulins, who is a well-known author and journalist, was attacked while he was walking through the city streets. He was taken to a hospital and is expected to recover from his injuries.

Palace Says Moulins

PARIS — The French government has said that it is aware of the attack on Jean Moulins and is taking steps to ensure his safety. The government has also expressed its concern for the safety of other authors and journalists who may be targeted by the same group of young men.

Senate Kills Legislation On Tuition Tax Credits Sought by White House

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress strained to clear its agenda before its recess, the Senate rebuffed President Ronald Reagan by defeating a bill that would have provided tax credits for parents who send their children to private schools.

The 59-38 vote dealt a grave blow to tuition tax credits, a measure Mr. Reagan had placed at the top of his own legislative priority list. Senator Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, said the issue was now probably dead unless supporters could convince Congress that it would not harm the public schools.

The vote came as lawmakers in both houses wrestled with a string of fiscal issues they want to resolve before they adjourn for the year, probably on Friday. A compromise was reached between White House and congressional officials on legislation authorizing new federal subsidies for 100,000 housing units across the United States.

Senate leaders said Wednesday night that they had also reached a deal to permit passage of legislation raising the national debt ceiling and allowing the Treasury to continue borrowing money.

The Treasury would start running out of money within two weeks, and congressional leaders have said that the debt ceiling increase is the one bill that must pass before adjournment. Senate action on the measure has been stalled by Republican conservatives for two weeks.

The stumbling block was apparently cleared away when Senate leaders agreed to allow Senator William L. Armstrong, a Colorado Republican, the chance to offer a proposal that would give the president enhanced powers to withhold federal expenditures if Congress exceeded its own spending targets.

However, most lawmakers

agreed that last-minute efforts to pass a major package of new taxes and spending cuts to reduce the budget deficit could not succeed before the end of the session and would have to wait until next year.

Many legislators, including some Republicans, attributed the failure of the deficit-reduction efforts to Mr. Reagan's continued reluctance to back any tax increases as part of a concerted assault on budget shortages. In a meeting Wednesday of the Senate Finance Committee, which failed to agree on a deficit-reduction package, Senator John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican, declared: "This administration is going nowhere in reducing the deficit. I think that's unconscionable."

With vacation only a few days away, the pace of legislative activity picked up considerably as the lawmakers took these actions:

• The House approved by voice vote a compromise measure to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission and revise its structure. Under the new version, which has already passed the Senate, Congress and the president would each appoint four members of the commission. The measure apparently ends a long battle in which Mr. Reagan tried to oust three members of the current commission and dominate the panel with his own appointees.

• By a vote of 417-3, the House approved the conference report for appropriations covering the state, justice and commerce departments. This measure, the ninth of 13 appropriations bills to pass Congress, now goes to the president.

• The House also adopted a conference report on a \$352.2-million supplemental appropriations bill by a vote of 372-51.

• A deal was also concluded in the House to permit passage of a tax bill this week raising about \$10 billion over the next three years.

Reagan Expected to Seek \$8-Billion Space Station

By Robert C. Torth
and Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to decide within the next few weeks in favor of building a permanent six-to-eight-man orbiting space station to begin operation in 1991 or 1992 at a cost of about \$8 billion.

Up to \$200 million will be included in the fiscal 1985 budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration project, a White House official said.

The space station will consist of four to six cylindrical modules, each roughly 60 feet (18 meters) long and 15 feet in diameter, arranged around a central stem or base. All the material will be transported and assembled in a 200-mile (320-kilometer) high orbit using space shuttle vehicles, which will also resupply and service the station.

Presidential aides have been keenly aware that Mr. Reagan's Democratic opponent in the election next year may be Senator John Glenn, a former astronaut, who has already endorsed the space station. Mr. Reagan's sponsorship of the project was expected to reduce Mr. Glenn's "space glamor" to some extent.

The president Wednesday took the first step toward the commercialization of space ventures previously controlled by the government. White House sources said that Mr. Reagan designated the Department of Transportation as

the agency that will license companies seeking to launch their own rockets in private ventures.

The U.S. station will be permanently manned, with individual modules serving as living quarters and providing areas for such functions as repairing satellites and for research. The initial configuration also can be expanded later to a 12-to-18-man station, with a total cost of \$20 billion, to become a way station for manned flights to the moon and to the planets beyond.

■ **Soviet Launches Target**
Charles Moler of The New York Times reported from Washington: An expert on military technology said Wednesday that the Soviet Union launched a "target satellite" into orbit Oct. 1. Such a target

would probably be used to test an existing Soviet anti-satellite weapon that has failed about half of its tests and has a limited altitude ceiling, the expert, who asked not to be named, said.

The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, announced a unilateral moratorium on testing of anti-satellite weapons in space in August. A sizable number of members of Congress, scientists and others in the United States have urged Washington to observe the moratorium, on the ground that surveillance and reconnaissance satellites are vital to preserving peace.

Tests of a U.S. weapon meant to begin in August have been delayed, but no explanation for the delay was given.

The advocates of restraint in the United States argue that once full-scale American testing begins, it will never be possible to reach a treaty agreement with the Soviet Union, especially if early tests indicate the effectiveness of the U.S. technology.

The Soviet anti-satellite weapon consists of a conventional explosive warhead mounted on a rocket adapted from an intercontinental missile. The rocket lifts the warhead into low Earth orbit, and it is directed by radar.

The U.S. weapon consists of a small, 18-foot rocket that would be launched at high altitude from an F-15 fighter plane. Its payload is a small cylinder called a miniature homing vehicle, which carries no explosive but is designed to destroy a satellite by high-velocity impact.

Some Democrats in the House of Representatives, in contrast, are promoting the idea of a federally financed bank to seek out and promote promising new companies while also providing help to some old-line businesses.

■ **Classified Data On U.S. Navy Jet Found in Trash**
The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Classified documents describing weapons on one of the U.S. Navy's most advanced fighters were found discarded in a trash bin outside a drugstore, officials said.

The documents, stamped "confidential," outlined systems for the Grumman F-14 Tomcat.

Found Nov. 7, the papers apparently were thrown away by an officer assigned to the F-14 training unit at the Miramar Naval Air Station in San Diego, a Navy spokesman, Lieutenant Commander Sally Robbins, said Wednesday. "I can say that the officer is in trouble," she added.

Navy officials in Washington have ordered an investigation.

Last month, an engineer found hundreds of blueprints and technical manuals, including some dealing with the Tomahawk cruise missile, in a large trash container at a National City industrial park.

■ **U.S. Researchers Favor Immediate Acid Rain Controls**
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. scientists responding to a survey strongly favor immediate controls to combat acid rain, an environmental group said Thursday.

The National Wildlife Federation said scientists, by a margin of 7-1, support pollution controls over simply financing more research into the problem.

Acid rain, primarily caused by pollution from coal-fired power plants, is blamed for the deaths of hundreds of lakes in the Northeast and Canada.

The degree of control receiving the most support among the scientists would cut pollution by 10 million to 12 million tons in 31 eastern states and Canada, the federation said.

Such an approach would be at odds with that favored by William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who is pushing for cuts in sulfur dioxide emissions of two million to four million tons.

In Craxi's First 100 Days, Foreign Policy Is Italy's Major Topic

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

ROME — Bettino Craxi, who became Italy's first Socialist prime minister in August, has made foreign policy the country's leading issue while maintaining relative calm on the domestic front.

Mr. Craxi's first 100 days in office were marked Saturday with arguments over foreign affairs flaring between the five parties of the governing coalition and an east-truce at home between the two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

This is the opposite of the situation in recent years in Italy, where the middle-of-the-road parties have agreed on a discreet foreign policy within the Western alliance while fighting fiercely over internal issues.

Mr. Craxi, 49, came to power promoting an image of a man with broad horizons and influential friends abroad, especially among the world's Socialist parties.

He inherited two potentially awkward commitments from his predecessors: the stationing of 112

U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily if the Geneva talks on reducing U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles fail, and the presence of Italian troops in Lebanon as part of a four-nation peacekeeping force.

Mr. Craxi has broken from Italian tradition by trying to launch his own initiatives on both fronts. He has succeeded only in drawing criticism from both the left and right in Italy, and some Western diplomats have privately voiced skepticism of his efforts.

The prime minister was the target of a 500,000-strong anti-missile march in Rome on Oct. 22, in which the opposition Communist Party played a major role. The Communists have also called for the withdrawal of Italian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Craxi, who is on the right wing of his party, at one stage suggested that he would be willing to see the deployment of the new missiles in five countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization delayed by six months if the Soviet Union showed signs of compromise at arms control talks with the

United States in Geneva. But he reaffirmed in Parliament on Monday the government's endorsement of the NATO missile plans, including the commitment for Sicily, unless agreement is reached in Geneva.

During a visit to the United States last month, Mr. Craxi said he would be going to Hungary in an apparent mediation attempt.

Diplomats said he was referring to a visit planned for February, by which time some of the NATO missiles would already be in place. They also doubt whether Italy and Hungary could make much impact.

Mr. Craxi created a furor last week by having the Italian ambassador to the Soviet Union attend the Nov. 7 military parade in Moscow for the first time since a NATO boycott after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He attended a Soviet Embassy reception in Rome on the same day — the first time an Italian prime minister has done so — while at the same time issuing a statement urging the Soviet Union to moderate its stance in Geneva.

The deputy prime minister, Arnaldo Forlani, a Christian Democrat, reacted by calling on the government to carry out "a careful examination and rigorous check on its foreign policy line."

Mr. Craxi's efforts to involve himself in the Lebanon conflict by inviting the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, on a well-publicized visit to Rome were also deemed by diplomats to be of marginal value.

Divisions have appeared in the cabinet over what Italy is doing. Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, told Parliament last week: "There is no place for spontaneous actions by medium-sized powers like ours."

The good relations between the two senior coalition parties are all the more remarkable given the polemics between them up to last June's elections, when the Christian Democrats lost more than 5 percent of their vote but remained the largest party.

The Christian Democrats allowed Mr. Craxi to be prime minister on the understanding that he

would pursue an austere economic policy, something they themselves had failed to put through, partly due to Socialist objections.

The Christian Democrats also voiced a hope after the elections that the Socialists would ally themselves with them on local councils instead of with the Communists as they have done in a number of major cities and regions.

The first big test cases are Turin and Naples, both of which are controlled by the left. The Communists may soon be excluded from the governing group in Turin, and local elections are due later this month in Naples.

The government goal of cutting inflation from 17 percent, the rate at the end of 1982, to 13 percent by the end of 1983 does look possible, although its attempts to slash 40,000 billion lire (\$24.75 billion) from the public debt appear less certain.

Political sources say Mr. Craxi's pact with the Christian Democrats will continue unless or until his economic policy is consciously reduced to tatters or the Christian



Bettino Craxi

Democrats feel they are not benefiting at the local level, or both.

If that happens, the Christian Democrats may decide the time has come to try to reclaim the prime minister's job for themselves.

Author Says Moulin Died After Beatings by Barbie

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Jean Moulin, the French Resistance leader, died in 1943 of beatings inflicted by the former Gestapo chief of Lyons, Klaus Barbie, and did not kill himself as Barbie's attorney claims, according to a journalist who interviewed Moulin's fellow prisoners.

"I feel that the evidence and the testimony that piled up... overwhelmingly points to Barbie brutally and terribly beating Jean Moulin while interrogating him," Brendan Murphy, author of the book "The Butcher of Lyons," said Wednesday.

Barbie, 70, is awaiting trial in Lyons on charges of "crimes against humanity," including deporting French Jews to Nazi death camps. After World War II, he was convicted in absentia of killing Moulin and was sentenced to death, but the death penalty has since been abolished in France. Barbie has denied killing or torturing Moulin.

His attorney, Jacques Vergès, created a furor last week when he claimed that Moulin, who was De Gaulle's delegate to the Resistance in France, had committed suicide upon being captured and held at Montluc prison in 1943. He said Moulin died of injuries caused by beating his head against the wall of his cell after learning that his Resistance comrades betrayed him.

But Mr. Murphy said he interviewed members of the Resistance and others who were with Moulin at Montluc and saw the effects on him of repeated torture, apparently inflicted during interrogation sessions at the nearby Gestapo head-

quarters. The theory that Moulin committed suicide is a "hypothesis without testimony," said Mr. Murphy, an American free-lance journalist living in Paris.

Frédéric Dugonjoo, arrested along with Moulin and held in a facing cell, said he saw the Resistance leader return from interrogations in a "pitiful state," according to the Murphy book, just released in the United States. "They (Gestapo guards) took him away a little before noon and brought him back that evening, at nightfall... He had bandages on his head, he was limping and he was in poor condition."

Other people Mr. Murphy interviewed said Moulin was so severely beaten that his eyes were sunk into his head and he could barely speak. The beatings were administered to determine whether Moulin, who gave his name to his captors as "Jean Marchal," was the person code-named "Man," whom the Gestapo knew to be a Resistance leader, Mr. Murphy said.

Moulin eventually was trans-



Klaus Barbie

ferred to Paris for further interrogation but had been so badly beaten he proved worthless for that purpose, according to Mr. Murphy, who was commenting in an interview.

Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, 102, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, 102, the founder of the Jewish Reconstructionist Movement, died of pneumonia Nov. 8 in New York.

Rabbi Kaplan devoted his life to interpreting and adapting Judaism to 20th century America. An early advocate of equality for women, he created the now widely used bar mitzvah ceremony for the confirmation of girls, paralleling the bar mitzvah of boys. His daughter, Judith, was the first girl to participate in the ceremony.

He influenced generations of rabbis through 50 years of teaching at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, where he was a professor of homiletics and philosophy of religion.

■ **Other deaths:**
Betty Nuthall, 72, who in 1930 became the first Briton to win the U.S. women's tennis champion-

ships, Nov. 8 of coronary arrest in New York.

Irrving Lowens, 67, longtime music editor and critic for the now defunct Washington Star, Monday of heart disease.

Arno Babalogan, 63, composer of traditional Russian and Armenian folk music, Tass said Tuesday.

Charles John Grum, 85, who led the Chicago Cubs to three pennants, including their most recent, in 1945, Tuesday night.

PLO Figure Dies in Israeli Prison

United Press International

TEL AVIV — The brother of Sayed Abu Musa, leader of the Palestinian rebellion against Yasser Arafat, died in an Israeli prison where he was serving a 20-year sentence, Israeli newspapers said Thursday.

The reports said Ishak Musa Marjajah, 42, complained of chest

pains and was rushed to a hospital Wednesday from a prison in the southern city of Beersheba. He died in the hospital emergency room.

Mr. Marjajah is the brother of Mr. Abu Musa, who broke with Mr. Arafat in May and began a rebellion against the PLO forces operating behind Syrian lines in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

Los Angeles to Tax The News Media

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Despite newspaper threats to challenge its constitutionality, the Los Angeles City Council has approved a media tax designed to raise about \$12 million annually.

The tax of \$1.25 per copy on every \$1,000 grossed by newspapers, radio and television stations was vigorously opposed by the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, which threatened to sue. Councilman Art Snyder said their "political machinations" have kept them tax free.

In June the council agreed to impose a tax on several businesses that have been exempt, such as the news media, railroads, liquor distribution firms and air freight companies. The entire tax package approved Wednesday is expected to generate approximately \$18.5 million of the city's \$1.7-billion budget for the current fiscal year. The city is operating at a deficit of almost twice that amount.

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Reagan and Shamir to Meet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel are to meet Nov. 29 in Washington, a White House spokesman said Thursday. The meeting will be their first since Mr. Shamir took office last month.



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Mistake by a Tass Computer Reveals Soviet Hunger for High Technology

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, which is struggling to keep up with Western computer technology, is showing keen interest in a new form of computer memory under development for the U.S. military.

The memory device, which would operate on impulses of light rather than electronic signals, is potentially capable of holding trillions of bits of information in a space smaller than an ordinary home computer, whose memory is measured in thousands of bits.

Successful development of the new "photon echo" memory, according to U.S. industry publications, would greatly improve the gathering and processing of air reconnaissance and other forms of intelligence and would enable military commanders to keep close track of troops and material over an area the size of Europe.

Soviet interest in the new memory technology was revealed earlier this week when Tass, the official news agency, inadvertently sent out, on its English-language news service, part of an internal report about the U.S. research effort.

Apparently as the result of a computer error at Tass headquarters in Moscow, about 400 words of the Russian-language report were relayed Monday to Tass printers in Western embassies and news offices before a Soviet operator discovered the error and cut the report off in mid-sentence.

The highly technical report identified a company in Vienna, Virginia, near Washington, D.C., which is developing the optical computer memory, and described the system's dimensions and operating principles in detail.

The Tass report, clearly not intended for publication, said the new technology "makes possible the processing of electronic images received with the help of air reconnaissance, almost in real time on board the aircraft, and follows the transmission of reconnaissance information to military units in the same form as in photographic air surveillance."

Totally out of character with ordinary Tass articles, the technical report was dispatched with articles about what it costs Moscow to clear snow from its streets every winter (45 million rubles, or \$60 million) and the announcement of a new pamphlet called "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose," an attack on plans to install new U.S. missiles in Western Europe starting next month.

Western military officials were puzzled, fearing at first that the report might have been based on classified U.S. information. By

Wednesday, however, further checking showed that it closely followed the contents of an article in the May 23 issue of Aviation Week and Space Technology, a U.S. technical journal known for its authoritative reports on military technology and one that the Russians are known to study with great care.

The magazine is not available to ordinary Russians, apparently because it also carries detailed reports of Soviet military capabilities.

Western analysts said the Tass error adds to already considerable evidence that the news agency's activities in the United States and other foreign countries range beyond the gathering of news, "it makes you wonder what else they're using their news wire for," one military attaché observed.

In addition to its news service, Tass prepares a classified daily news report for limited use by government and Communist Party officials. Known as "white Tass," by the color of the report's cover, it more closely resembles Western news reports. Access to "white Tass" is considered a sign of prestige in Soviet officialdom.

According to Soviet émigrés and

defectors, about a third of Soviet foreign correspondents are officers of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. The remainder, according to these sources, are journalists approved for assignment abroad by the KGB and are expected to carry out intelligence assignments, including the screening of foreign publications for data on new military technology.

The United States and its allies launched a drive two years ago to counter a large-scale Soviet effort to obtain strategic technology from the West, in many cases by circumventing Western export restrictions.

In the latest such incident, West German officials, acting on a request by the U.S. Customs Service, were reported on Monday to have seized a \$1.5 million computer system that was being sent to the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials identified the system as a VAX 11-782 manufactured by the Digital Equipment Corp. They said a West German attempted to ship the computer to the Soviet Union without the company's knowledge.

Rogers Rejects Neutron Bomb For Europe

NATO Chief Sees Bomb As Political Anathema

United Press International

ROME — General Bernard W. Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO, Thursday described the neutron bomb as political anathema in Europe and said he strongly opposes introducing the weapon there.

General Rogers told members of Italy's military hierarchy that he ruled out the enhanced radiation bomb although he considers it the most efficient nuclear weapon available to NATO forces.

"In my U.S. role," the former army chief of staff said, "I plead with the United States, don't try to send any neutron weapons to Europe because they're anathema here. They wouldn't be politically acceptable."

The general said he took this position "even though as a military commander, if you're going to fight a war you want to fight it with the most efficient weapons you've got and the most efficient weapon we have in the nuclear stockpile are the



U.S. General Bernard W. Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, speaking in Rome on Thursday.

neutron weapons." The neutron bomb kills as effectively as nuclear weapons while causing less blast damage to buildings.

His address to an audience of Italian military leaders, diplomats and members of parliament was sponsored by the Italian Institute for Research on Defense.

General Rogers, who succeeded General Alexander M. Haig Jr. as the commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1979, underlined the alliance's need both to carry out the deployment of in-

Ex-Chief of CIA Doubts U.S. A-Shield in Europe

United Press International

DES MOINES, Iowa — The United States will not use nuclear weapons to defend Western Europe for fear of direct Soviet retaliation on the United States, according to the former central intelligence director, Stansfield Turner.

Admiral Turner, who headed the agency under President Jimmy Carter, said Wednesday that the United States has given its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization a false sense of military security by promising to use its nuclear deterrent.

"We've been misleading them for many years now," Admiral Turner said. "We keep telling them we're going to defend Western Europe with our nuclear weapons so they think they don't have to buy conventional weapons. It really isn't true we're going to use nuclear weapons and expose the United States to attack."

Further, the retired naval officer said, a visible U.S. military presence in Europe has created the impression among Europeans that they do not control their own fate.

That helplessness explains what he called Europe's "inherent" reaction to the Soviet Union's shooting down of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1 and the surprisingly strong

condemnation of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada on Oct. 25.

Admiral Turner, who spoke to a gathering of Drake University students, said an overhaul of the United States' relationship with its allies and more attention to the Soviet Union should be the country's top foreign policy priorities.

Instead, he said, the Reagan administration has become preoccupied with the "minor" issues of Central America, Grenada and Lebanon.

Two of the most disturbing foreign policy developments under President Ronald Reagan, Admiral Turner said, have been the increasing tendency to intervene in other countries — either militarily or covertly — and the willingness to accept increased tension with the Soviet Union.

2 Bombs Explode in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two bombs exploded early Thursday outside religious institutions in Paris, damaging the buildings. Police said the first explosion occurred outside the main residence of Roman Catholic cleric leaders near the Champs-Élysées. A guard was injured. Minutes later, a bomb exploded outside a Seventh-day Adventist Church.

U.S. Says Death Squads In Salvador Abet Leftists

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a major policy statement, a top Defense Department official has charged that "the death squads of the violent right" in El Salvador are actually benefiting the leftist guerrillas and "more must be done" to restrain them.

Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, said Wednesday that by attacking the democratic center in El Salvador with assassinations and intimidation, "the violent extremists" on both left and right "are in fact working together" and that "both must be defeated."

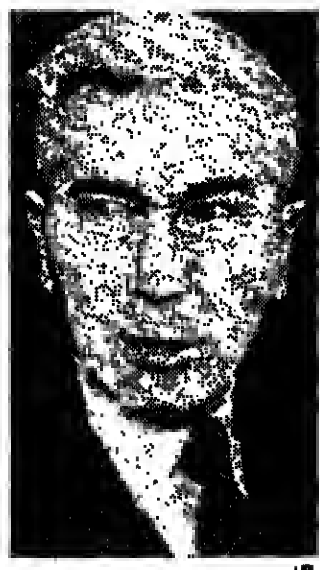
His speech, cleared by the White House and following up a new effort by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador to single out important rightist officials responsible for death squad activity, was the most forceful statement by a senior Reagan administration official on this issue.

Mr. Ikle returned last week from a trip to El Salvador where U.S. officials said that he had sought to impress the defense minister and top army commanders of the need to take measures to curtail the death squads before their assassi-

nations or intimidation of trade union leaders and moderate politicians from the Salvadoran center discredited the government.

He spoke Wednesday night to the World Affairs Council in Dallas but the prepared text of his speech was made available here. In it he urged Congress not to cut back aid to Central American countries. "If we calibrate our support at a level so low that we are bound to be always short of success, we ask for defeat in the long run," he said.

But the major departure in his speech was the strong attack on the rightist death squads in El Salvador where the administration has been increasingly concerned about the recent rise in the level of assassinations and intimidation as Salvadoran legislators have debated the agrarian reform program. At one point, he compared the violent



Fred C. Ikle

right in El Salvador to fascists in other countries who have historically helped communist movements indirectly by opposing democratic governments.

Contadora Group Seeks Immediate Peace Pacts

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The foundation group seeking to mediate an end to the conflicts in Central America has proposed that five governments in the region sign peace treaties immediately, according to Latin American diplomats.

They said the proposal, Wednesday by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia was in the form of a resolution proposed in the Organization of American States. The resolution, which several other Latin American nations were reportedly ready to support, was also said to urge outside powers not to obstruct the peace negotiations.

The diplomats said the resolution also reaffirms the principles of nonintervention and self-determination — a point that some Latin American officials say they regard as an indirect criticism of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

Foreign ministers of the resolution's four sponsoring nations, which are known as the Contadora group, met Wednesday to review a draft peace treaty for the Central American region, prepared by technical experts.

Afterward, Roberto Layton, the Panamanian delegate to the OAS, sought the support of other delegations for a resolution urging Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala "to sign accords immediately" that would seek to halt the clandestine arms flow within the region and end outside support for guerrillas.

The Contadora group has turned to the OAS for the first time for formal backing of its efforts to promote peace in Central America. Foreign ministers of Venezuela and Panama have said they felt it was

necessary to accelerate the peace effort because of rising tensions after the Oct. 25 invasion of Grenada and the risk of cross-border conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The new push by the Contadora group followed the endorsement by Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador last month of a 21-point declaration of objectives to promote peace and reconciliation in Central America.

■ Pastora Warns on Invasion

Doyle McIntosh of the Los Angeles Times also reported from Washington.

Edén Pastora Gómez, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, again warned the United States and Honduras on Wednesday not to invade Nicaragua, saying that "the whole Nicaraguan people" would fight back and that his own anti-government force of about 3,000 guerrillas would join in resisting an invasion.

"When we talk about an invasion of foreign forces," Mr. Pastora said Wednesday, "we're not just talking about the Sandinista forces (resisting), we're talking about the force of the whole Nicaraguan people."

Known as Commander Zero, Mr. Pastora was Nicaragua's deputy defense minister after the Sandinista government took power. He later turned against the government because of what he considers its rigid, Marxist drift.

Nicaraguan officials have contended that the United States and Honduras are planning a Grenada-style invasion to topple the Sandinistas. About 800 U.S. Marines are scheduled to land in Honduras on Friday as part of a large-scale exercise that will put about 5,000 U.S. troops on the ground. U.S. officials deny that any invasion is planned.

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JANUARY 19

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

George P. Shultz, United States Secretary of State.

EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR OECD & GATT

Moderator: Carl Gewirtz, Associate Editor, The International Herald Tribune.

Roy Denman, Head of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Washington, D.C.

William B. Kelly, Deputy Director General of GATT.

J. Paul Lyet, Chairman, Sperry Corporation.

Sylvia Ostry, Special Advisor, Privy Council Office, Government of Canada, former Head, Dept. of Economics and Statistics, OECD.

Michael R. Smith, Deputy United States Trade Representative.

PROTECTIONISM: RHETORIC & REALITY

Malcolm Baldrige, United States Secretary of Commerce.

Mamoru Tabuchi, Executive Managing Director, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Tokyo, President and Chief Executive Officer, Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc.

POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS

The European Viewpoint

Laurent Fabius, Minister, Industry and Research, France.

The United States Viewpoint

Moderator: Myer Rashish, former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Jerry E. Dempsey, President, Borg-Warner Corporation.

Thomas J. Minerva, President, Energy and Advanced Technology Group, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

TRADE POLICIES & THE DEBT CRISIS

Chan Kai Yan, Secretary General, ASEAN.

Key government official, Latin America.

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

JANUARY 20

FISCAL & MONETARY POLICIES: THEIR LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Oskar Emminger, former President, Deutsche Bundesbank.

R. T. McNamara, U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

EAST-WEST TRADE & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Moderator: Donald M. Kendall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PepsiCo, Inc.

Don Bookler, U.S. House of Representatives, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.

Stephen D. Bryan, U.S. Dept. Asst. Secretary of Defense for International Economic Trade and Security Policy.

Heinz Schimmler, Member, Governing Committee, Metallgesellschaft AG.

U.S. & EEC TRADE POLICIES: CONVERGENCE & DIVERGENCE

William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.

Edienne Davignon, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR EXPORT TRADE

Moderator: Allen E. Packett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Hughes Aircraft Co.

William H. Draper, III, Chairman, Export-Import Bank.

David C. Garfield, President, Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Leonard Heesels, Member, Management Board, N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken.

Paul A. Vander Myde, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Congressional Affairs.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA: DOES IT FACILITATE CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS?

Robert J. Dole, United States Senate, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is \$ 895 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 5, 1984.

Please return conference registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33-1) 747 1265. Telex: 612 832.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Palestinians After Arafat

Already crippled by Israel, Yasser Arafat has been finished off by Syria. What General Sharon could not complete in the face of America's protest, President Assad has now completed, apparently over Soviet protest. The final blow to the only independent organization of Palestine Arabs has been delivered by other Arabs. Mr. Arafat, having lived by Soviet arms, has been crushed by Soviet arms. Long sustained by oil money from the Gulf, he has succumbed to superior force bought by oil money from the Gulf. Such is the bizarre ending of a movement that, for all its daring, never found a political vision.

Who defeated Mr. Arafat? Israel, America, Egypt, the Soviet Union, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Saudi Arabia — all had a hand. Above all, he defeated himself. Even if he now escapes the Tripoli trap, as he did the Beirut siege last year, he departs empty-handed.

In 15 years, Mr. Arafat's fighters failed to gain a single inch of land in the region once called Palestine. Now they have lost their last foothold even in any contiguous area. If the PLO regroup, it will be bound over to Syria. Four million Palestinians remain dispersed and stateless, hundreds of thousands in pathetic camps, outcasts even in Arab societies.

Nor will Mr. Arafat find martyrdom in defeat. The terror by which he made himself known the world over was cruelly random. The

political goals he finally professed were incoherent or implausible. He was unwilling or unable to relieve his people's homelessness by stages, or use his prestige to teach them coexistence with Israel. He departs without glimpsing the promised land, or pointing a way.

What then does Mr. Arafat's strange and violent passage prove? That the plight of the Palestinians is not a central concern of the Arab world, nor even a humanitarian concern. The outrage expressed over the murder of innocent Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila, when Israel could be partly blamed, has found no echo now that Syria sponsors assaults on Palestinians in camps called Beddawi and Nahr al Bared. Mr. Arafat's defeat also proves that, oratory aside, there is no such thing as "the Arab nation." It is 22 nations, warring among themselves for reasons that have little to do with Palestine.

Wise Palestinians, especially the million-plus in the West Bank and Gaza, will finally take charge of their own fate. Wise Israelis will encourage them, let them practice their own politics, find their own leaders and produce their own ideas for living in peace with Jordan and Israel. And wise Americans, having seen cynical Arabs wreck a destructive Palestinian movement, will lend a hand in bringing a constructive one to life.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Policing the Gene-Splicers

Genetic engineers working to improve crop plants now want to start releasing some of their creations from the laboratory into the field. The National Institutes of Health, the U.S. agency that oversees genetic engineering, approved the first such releases. But it was promptly sued by critics who consider the action premature and haphazard.

Most organisms introduced into a new environment rapidly perish, but a handful survive, often with unwelcome results. Starlings and sparrows, let loose by a naturalist who wanted America to be home to all the birds mentioned in Shakespeare, have become serious agricultural pests. A fungus brought from Asia on nursery plants early in this century wiped out the common U.S. chestnut tree.

In its suit against the National Institutes of Health, the Foundation on Economic Trends cites several ecologists who stress the dangers of releasing genetically engineered organisms into the environment without careful study. Such concern seems widespread. According to a recent report prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, "The consensus among ecologists is that the outcome of a species introduction is not predictable" but rather "a game of chance with the possibility of both high risks and benefits."

Genetic engineers believe, to the contrary, that the organisms they wish to release will be harmless. They say that adding genes for disease resistance to a corn plant is a specific intervention from which the plant cannot accidentally acquire the capacity to thrive in the wild and become a pest. And because the natural competitiveness of crop plants was bred out long ago, the engineers argue, such

plants can grow only in cultivated conditions. So while the effect of adding a few genes may not be wholly predictable, say the engineers, it cannot prevent any greater threat to the environment than the manipulations of plant breeders during the last 10,000 years.

There are also plans to enhance agriculturally important bacteria. Is there a danger that, say, a nitrogen-fixing bacterium designed to live with wheat might jump to weeds and make them spread like wildfire? Could an altered bacterium expand from its ecological niche and start to compete where it would be less desirable? The engineers contend that competitiveness is so complex a quality that it could not be conferred accidentally.

Relying on such arguments, the National Institutes of Health committee has approved the limited release of a bacterium designed to prevent frost damage to crops, and a crop plant with genetically conferred resistance to disease. The differences between the ecologists and the genetic engineers may be more apparent than real. But those differences should not be overlooked.

It is in the interest of companies investing in agricultural genetics to press the National Institutes of Health to move beyond an ad hoc, case-by-case method and develop a more systematic approach. That could best be done by convening a conference of experts and having them lay out a clear scientific rationale for the release of genetically engineered organisms into the environment. As long as the agency inadequately explains its actions, it can expect to perturb the public and confuse development of this promising field.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Is Andropov Really in Charge?

Soviet officials are assuring Western journalists that President Andropov will soon reappear in public. After more than three months' absence, however, it is questionable whether he can establish his control over the Politburo on his return, since his health as he approaches 70 will remain in doubt. He has not succeeded in replenishing the leadership with his own men, and even those who, like Geydar Aliyev and Grigory Romanov, were promoted after the death of Mr. Brezhnev, are unlikely to pin their career on a man who appears to have little future.

— The Times (London)

Last Saturday marked the first anniversary of Yuri Andropov's rise to power in the Soviet Union. That is one of the very few things we know for a fact about this enigmatic mystery man. Although policy statements continue to be issued in Mr. Andropov's name, there is considerable international unease over the lack of a visible leader in the Kremlin.

— The Bangkok Post

One year after the world was transfixed by the reality of the long-awaited Brezhnev succession, it is now contemplating still another change in the top Soviet leadership. The world is bound to be nervous about any potential transfer of power in the Kremlin. Not only is the succession procedure somewhat obscure, so is the process by which a party secretary

builds up his authority. Nevertheless, the prospect of further change in a hidebound and militaristic system may have its uses.

— The Baltimore Sun

Nicaragua Isn't Grenada

U.S. military power can provide a shield for weak, small countries in the Caribbean struggling to remain free. Political imagination and a reinvented foreign aid program can help the people of those island countries to realize their dreams of a better life.

The liberation of Grenada should be the occasion for a comprehensive political and economic program for the whole Caribbean. What it should not be is a model for American policy in other regions such as Central America. Freeing Grenada was feasible because it is small, and the United States could bring to bear overwhelming military preponderance. By contrast, an invasion of Nicaragua at this juncture would make no sense.

Nicaragua is far larger than Grenada and American casualties would be much heavier. The overthrow of the Marxist dictatorship there would only become feasible if the internal resistance becomes much stronger and better organized than it is now. President Reagan, who has climbed to power partly because his adversaries consistently underestimate him, is canny enough to see these facts. It is unlikely that he will launch a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua in the coming election year.

— William F. Shannon in The Boston Globe



Time to Break the Habit of Bad Neighbor Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The foreign ministers of the Organization of American States have been meeting in Washington this week, except for Secretary of State George Shultz, who found that he had another date.

This is one of the old complaints of Latin Americans. Washington's mind is usually on the Soviet Union, or the European Community, or the Middle East, or on the Far East or the Middle East, except of course when it sends the marines into Central America or Grenada to deal with the consequences of its neglect.

The tension between North and Latin America is understandable. The United States has greater responsibilities for the peace and order of the world than its neighbors. But if ever there was a time for honest talk among the American states it is now.

They have divided over Washington's support of the British defense of the Falkland Islands, and over Washington's military operations in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada. But it should not be assumed that Latin American nations are indifferent to the threat of communist subversion. They may have more reason than anyone else to worry about the export of Cuban and Soviet military power and failing economic theory.

What bothers them is that Wash-

ington decides on its own to deal with these problems by sending in the marines and the navy, against its commitments under the United Nations or OAS charters, and doesn't even bother to have the president or the secretary of state find time to come around and explain why.

The OAS was created as an instrument for dealing with the common problems of the Americas. It has a charter of principles, beginning with the proposition that no state has the right to use force or the threat of force to interfere in the internal affairs of another state.

But that is not the way the OAS works. It has a noble headquarters in Washington where foreign ministers meet occasionally to proclaim in principle the ideals they violate in practice. Mainly it is a center of social activity, but it could be much more.

It could be a center of economic analysis, education, cultural exchange and political and military cooperation well beyond its present reach. Fortunately, the recent crises in the Falklands, Central America and Grenada are starting to rouse it.

There are some hopeful signs. Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are so lost in debt that no matter how much

they resent Washington's military adventures, they cannot do without its economic and financial aid. And the United States, no matter how preoccupied with the Soviet Union, Europe, the Far East and the Middle East, cannot forget that its security begins at its own borders.

These are clearly questions that should be discussed in OAS meetings and with that other neighbor, Canada, which is beginning to wonder whether the safety of the world can be left to the angry old men in Moscow and Washington.

What is "security" anyway? Is it merely a military question between Washington and Moscow? Does it depend on Mr. Reagan's military promises in South Korea and Beirut? Or on the emplacement of more nuclear weapons in Europe?

In many ways it does. But the security of the southern border, now clearly out of control, and confidence in U.S. leadership, now in question both at home and abroad, are also important questions.

There are some things the United States can do in its own hemisphere without the marines. For the first time in a generation there is a chance for a new beginning in Argentina,

with a democratic regime that the Reagan administration did not expect and has not yet approached to try to remove differences.

There is also a chance to talk seriously to Mexico's President de la Madrid, probably the most thoughtful man who has come to power in that country in recent years, about economic and border problems.

But all this depends on where the administration in Washington places its priorities. You have to be fair about its tangles on every continent. Yet clarity, like charity, begins at home, and so does security.

Franklin Roosevelt had his "Good Neighbor" policy in the Americas, and every U.S. president since then has dreamed of a reconciliation — Lyndon Johnson even of a "Common Market" of the Americas. President Reagan flirted with the same idea, but in the last few weeks, like so many of his predecessors, he has said, "Tell it to the marines."

When Pope John Paul II made his first trip abroad he came to the Americas, kissed the ground and said, "I have come to the continent of hope." No doubt he was right, and if the disorganized states of America ever got together they might even make his dream come true.

The New York Times

Some Straight Talking About Big Budget Deficits

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There has been so much talk about the danger of a stream of \$200-billion deficits that some people are starting to ask if concern hasn't been overstated. After all, the economy is recovering, in part due to stimulus from deficit spending, isn't it?

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan keeps saying the deficit in fiscal 1985 may be "only" \$125 billion or so, not \$200 billion. In the face of this soothing, do-nothing pabulum, it is a relief this week to have straight talk on the budget problem from Republican Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, Democratic Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois and especially Alice Rivlin, the former director of the Congressional Budget Office, who is now back at the Brookings Institution as director of research.

At her first Brookings press conference since leaving the CBO, Mrs. Rivlin urged swift action now to reduce the deficits, possibly with the help of a bipartisan commission to work out the details.

"There is an urgent economic rationale for departing from what would seem to be common sense and sound principles for the foreseeable future," she said. Along with Mr. Dole and Mr. Rostenkowski, she criticized Mr. Regan's refusal to consider any tax increase. "We have had a failure of presidential leadership in solving this problem," Mrs. Rivlin said. She argued that if Mr. Regan expressed a willingness to "take some of the heat," he would have very little trouble getting an acceptable package through Congress.

Failing to cut the growth of military and civilian spending and recover some of the 1981 tax cut will mean budget deficits marching steadily along the \$200-billion-a-year path as far as the eye can see, according to Mrs. Rivlin's — and almost everybody else's — calculations. Asked if she could envision any scenario that might validate Donald Regan's \$125-billion deficit figure, she answered crisply, "No."

She suggests cutting the federal deficit by \$100 billion by fiscal 1986, perhaps 40 percent through tax increases and 60 percent in budget reductions. Social Security and

other "entitlement" programs would be indexed at a rate below the cost-of-living rises, and defense spending would also be cut back. This could still leave defense outlays higher and taxes lower than they were before President Reagan.

Mr. Regan's big hang-up is on the tax side. Tip O'Neill's is resistance to cutting social expenditures further, especially Social Security. That's the hot button, let's face it, "Senator Dole says. 'There's a big land mine out there called Social Security, and neither Ronald Reagan nor Speaker O'Neill wants to touch it, because we fixed Social Security earlier this year [and] had a big ceremony at the White House.'

But, as Mrs. Rivlin points out, failure to reduce the deficit guarantees high interest rates (in America and in the rest of the world), a weak capital investment sector, perpetuation of an overvalued dollar and frustration for American exporters trying to compete in world markets.

"I think the case for doing something about the deficits is not just an economic case, and this may be very old-fashioned, but eventually it is sort of a moral issue of whether it is good government policy to go on spending more than one is willing to pay for," Mrs. Rivlin said.

That sounds like Ronald Reagan used to. But as president he has turned full circle, finding it tolerable to accept the big budget deficits he used to condemn, but intolerable to consider any tax increase.

How does one explain Mr. Regan's ideological opposition to taxation? Washington Post reporter Lou Cannon may have the answer in his biography of Mr. Regan: In the late 1940s, before tax averaging, Mr. Regan got clobbered when he started for the first time to make big money out of his movie contracts.

The law has since been changed, and high-income individuals have multiple ways of sheltering tax income, but Mr. Regan has never forgotten his personal experience.

The United States, as a result, is now being forced to follow an imprudent policy that many Republicans as well as Democrats think is a threat to its economic future.

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The Washington Post

In France, a Drift Toward Renunciation on the Left

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The disintegration of the Communist-Socialist alliance in France has now begun.

In recent days the Communist leadership has been cruelly critical of government economic policies. The Communist union, the CGT, has hardened its attacks. The Communist named to direct the state coal corporation has quit, saying that government policy can only lead to deterioration of the economic situation of the coal-producing regions.

Socialists and Communists both grimly deny that their alliance is cracking. The Communists need it, but politically they cannot afford it. Their claim to defend the working class is being undermined.

They have just lost a humiliating series of local elections in Paris suburbs. The latest setback, on Nov. 13, was in a town held by Communists for 18 years. Nationally, the Communist vote has fallen spectacularly, down to well under 15 percent. The left itself has lost favor, and the Communists stand for the idea that the country needs to spend still more to support employment and investment.

With what money? Le Monde has just delivered what purports to be the full account of what the country now owes abroad, and the conclusion is that just to pay interest next year on existing debt will require a favorable balance of payments on the order of 80 to 90 billion francs (\$10 to \$11 billion), whereas this year is expected to end in a payments deficit of some \$3.75 billion. Something like a \$14-billion turnaround this is necessary simply to avoid further debt.

The existing external debt is said to

total between \$63 and \$70 billion. This news itself obviously does no good for French credit, economic credibility or the franc.

The debt includes that incurred in the nationalizations of socialism's first year of government. These were not merely to gain control, at 51 percent, but to take 100-percent possession of frequently failing or structurally outmoded enterprises that also were large-scale employers. Since then, to cope with cash flow problems and because of complications with foreign investors, a number of the more profitable bits and pieces of these companies have been sold back to the private sector. The state has increasingly risked being left with drifting and deficit-ridden hulks.

The experience of left-wing governments in modern France has always been the same. An initial year of generous reform and unconsidered spending ends in fiscal crisis. The government collapses, replaced by one of austerity and economic orthodoxy. The left retreats into opposition, convinced that international bankers, the "wall of money," the "200 families" have brought it down. Their opponents' complacent idea of themselves as the only ones capable of governing, of their "natural" right to govern, is fed. This happened with the *cartel des gauches* of 1924-25, the Popular Front in 1936-37, and just after the World War II.

It would have happened to François Mitterrand's government had France in 1982 still been under a Third or Fourth Republic constitu-

tion. The Socialist-Communist government was in enough economic trouble by the winter of 1982, the time of its second devaluation of the franc, that under the *regime des partis*, as General de Gaulle disdainfully called it, they would probably have lost a confidence vote.

Thanks to General de Gaulle's Fifth Republic constitution, the left has an unbreakable mandate until 1986. It cannot be forced out. But this also means that it has to live with its mistakes and take responsibility for what it has done. It is not in a position to walk out and blame others. It has to pay back the money so casually borrowed, and manage the companies so insouciantly nationalized.

It has been possible to think that such an education of the French left in the realities of 20th century economic life, while extremely expensive, would justify itself by producing, for the first time, a French socialism intellectually sophisticated, rather than parochial, and experienced in power, its uses and responsibilities. Such a Socialist Party, resembling the other major parties of the left in contemporary Western Europe, would provide the constructive balance that the Fifth Republic has hitherto lacked, and go some way toward cooling that remorseless hatred between left and right that has afflicted France in this century.

But it is also possible to imagine that the Socialists will prove unwilling to endure so grueling an indoctrination into the costs of power. If they are abandoned by the Com-

munist they can govern alone, but the Socialists themselves could split. There is not a united party, least of all on economic issues. Coalition could be sought with the center — but why should a center party accept?

Tormented from both left and right internally, divided, with the economy in crisis and their ambitions frustrated, it is conceivable that the Socialists would abandon the struggle and call early elections. The temptation might become rather large to spite, as Shakespeare puts it, the vile blows and buffets of this world.

International Herald Tribune

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Is America A Fit Ally For Israel?

By Arthur Hertzberg

ENGLEWOOD, New Jersey — Israel's government seems at last to have what it has longed for since 1977 — a strategic alliance with America. Yet neither Israel nor the United States has begun to imagine the problems this could create.

The dowry that Israel is expected to bring to this marriage is getting tough with the Syrians. The very U.S. administration that forced the Israelis to make a cease-fire with the Syrians in June 1982, and thus denied Israel a decisive victory in the early days of the war in Lebanon, is now apparently encouraging the Israelis to threaten a march on Damascus.

Let us imagine an escalation of the warlike gestures: the tough talk, the American overflights, the open encouragement to hawkishness by journalists close to the White House — that are already being made by Israel and the United States. President Hafez al-Assad is likely to prefer to fight rather than give up his position on the ground in Lebanon. Israel, with aid from America, would undoubtedly win such a war. But what would be bought with the victory?

Neither the United States nor Israel — especially not Israel, spread as thin as it is in Lebanon and the West Bank — can occupy Syria or police all of Lebanon indefinitely.

Even if Mr. Assad falls, Syria would remain a potential threat to Israel and a potential Soviet client. Despite the presence of U.S. and Israeli peacekeeping forces, the warring factions in Lebanon would continue the murderous games they have been playing from time immemorial.

Washington's new tough-mindedness is not very popular in Jerusalem — not among hawkish Israelis, but among doves in opposition. The U.S. government has changed its policy several times in the last 18 months. When he was secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. encouraged the Israelis to display toughness. In September 1982, President Reagan floated a plan that called upon Israel to moderate on the West Bank and everywhere else. Now the administration has reversed itself again. Can even the hawks in Israel trust it to stay put? Can the American people?

But there is another, graver fear: the Israeli will become a pawn in Washington's Machiavellian view that everything bad in the world is caused by the Kremlin and that these ills can be cured by confrontation with the Soviet Union or its surrogates.

Those who love Israel worry above all that America will goad Israel to fight the Syrians and their Soviet backers — but then will make peace with the Soviet Union over Israel's head, leaving it exposed and increasingly hated in the region.

After all, even the most tough-minded American policymakers cannot be seeking a global war. Even they are — they must be — looking merely to strengthen America's position in the Middle East in anticipation of the day when the United States and the Soviet Union sit down to negotiate about that region. And for these strategists, the means to improve this position is playing the Israel card. There is a dangerous strategy — a foolish projection of geopolitics on a conflict with largely indigenous roots. It is also a terrifying abuse of a loyal ally.

Those who care about Israel imagine a meeting of the National Security Council in the White House-Syrian war. At such a session, someone would propose that how a good time, at the end of the week, to reassert American influence in the Arab world — to make friends among moderate Arabs — by asking Israel to withdraw from Syria, leaving it exactly where it was before the war but with hundreds more dead and thousands wounded. That is what happened in the last days of the Yom Kippur War and in Lebanon last year. Is there any assurance that it will not happen again?

Last summer a senior Israeli diplomat and strategic thinker, Gadon Rafael, proposed an Austrian solution to the problems of the Middle East. He argued that the region ought to be made a neutral zone, by agreement of the superpowers.

In Mr. Rafael's view, Americans, Russians, Arabs and Israelis must all be dealt with and must deal with each other in some form of détente, if we hope to avoid the kind of tragedies that have marked the past 25 years.

Mr. Rafael's policy proposal is probably utopian, but it points in the right direction. A new war in the Middle East would be madness. It should be clear to all by now that Middle Eastern politics are a lasting disease that diplomacy may alleviate and war can only make worse.

The writer is rabbi of Temple Emanuel in Englewood and immediate past president of the American Jewish Congress. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Oil Damage in the Gulf

Regarding "Gulf Slick Disaster Was Not So Sticky" (IHT, Nov. 11):

This report's assertion that "the worst is past" is misleading at a time when every effort must be made to halt what may yet become the worst oil spill in history.

While fires on two platforms serving six wells are consuming much of the oil, they are burning very close to the water line. An October report of the Saudi Arabian Meteorology and Environmental Protection Agency states that if the fires are extinguished, "a total output to the sea of 16,000 barrels a day could be expected." This compares with 10,000 barrels a day in the 1979 Gulf of Mexico spill, the worst on record.

In addition to noting the devastation of dugong and other wildlife populations, reports from the Saudi agency and a World Wildlife Fund driver confirm the widespread death of coral reefs in the Gulf. The full impact of these events on the ecology of the Gulf may take years to unfold.

CHARLES DE HAES
Director General, World Wildlife Fund International, Gland, Switzerland

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor, and must be signed. They will receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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LONDON — Taste is something we all think we have, along with a sense of humor and an open mind. Taste is also what there is no accounting for, as Stephen Bayley, the 32-year-old director of the Boilerhouse Project of the Victoria and Albert Museum has found out.

Bayley has put on a number of lively shows in the Boilerhouse, which is backed by the Conran Foundation and is devoted to design.

MARY BLUME

Probably the most controversial show will be one starkly labeled "Failures," but that's more than a year off and for the moment Bayley has his hands full with "Taste," subtitled "An Exhibition About Values in Design" (until Nov. 24).

"The show's been packed, and the ferocity of people's responses — our visitors' book is a document of human drama," Bayley said. The show was intended to provoke. It has.

"I've long suspected," he said, "that taste is an extremely important and sensitive issue, which is why it's a modern taboo, a subject hidden below the surface but not very far below." One reason the word "taste" is so disturbing, Bayley says, is that when it is acquired the modifiers "good" and "bad" it became inseparably connected with social class.

The words "good taste" are a tautology, or should be, Bayley thinks the person who first applied "good" and "bad" to taste was Lady Mendl, the interior decorator who, he says, was also famous for introducing new American money to old French furniture.

The scheme of Bayley's show is to exhibit 200 years of taste as reflected in the designs of

certain key periods. (There is also a video talk on taste, credited to Alexander Pope and Stephen Bayley.) Many of the objects are displayed on gleaming garbage pails, which upset a lot of people who assumed this meant they were being consigned to the junk heaps of bad taste.

People misunderstood. The garbage pails, Bayley explains, mean that the objects were widely disliked at the time they were made, while those shown on neutral white cylinders were admired. As a history of taste the exhibition runs full circle, beginning with the 18th-century admiration for Greek and Roman antiquities and ending with one of these antiquities, a plaster reproduction of the Discus Thrower, in the section labeled "Kitsch."

The objects on view range from a simple Thonet bentwood chair, which has been admired since it was produced in 1859, to a supremely overripe laminated rosewood sofa, made in America by Johann Heinrich Belter in 1860. There is also a Gallé art nouveau screen, of the sort greatly sought after today, which was given to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1901 and was so detested by its directorate, who called it "depraved and objectionable," that they banished it to a minor collection.

There is Jaeger woolen underwear to illustrate when "taste moved away from philosophy and archaeology and became instead a matter of morality and ideology" in the late 19th century and there is a wax statue of the trendy restaurateur Enzo Angiolini to recall what Bayley describes as the pluralism that began in the 1950s and led to the English eating garb.

Throughout, Bayley shows a personal taste for clean, unornamented line. The show makes no attempt at weak-kneed objectivity, referring to the "grotesque vulgarity of the Great Exhibition" and describing post-modern architecture as "ham-fisted decoration, the techniques of shopfitting rather than building."

The contemporary architect Terry Farrell, whose model for a new London building was included in the show, withdrew it when he learned that Bayley intended to put it in the Kitsch section. Bayley tried to compromise by putting it on the edge of Kitsch, standing half on a white plinth and half on a garbage pail. Farrell wrote a firm letter, which is displayed instead of the model.

The show ends with two large photographs: a 1983 color shot of painter Duggie Field's riotously tacky Earl's Court digs and a black and white picture, also from 1983, of the archi-

lect John Paulson's sleekly modern flat in Kensington.

"I know myself which is preferable," Bayley said. "I admire what Duggie Field has done but I would gas myself rather than spend an hour there." The Paulson flat, he admits, is "minimal to the point of setting your teeth on edge."

The show is literally an eye-opener, encouraging people to look around their surroundings, but there is something wrong and dead about the word taste today. It has become meaningless. Bayley equates taste with manners, another word that has no more meaning. Both have been absorbed into the ever-changing and repellent notion of lifestyle, and the main thing about lifestyle is that a new set of self-named judges is constantly determining what is good and bad in terms of what is in and out.

Running out of breath at the end of his show, Bayley descends to the lifestyle level by displaying a few contemporary objects and affixing a good or bad label to them. For example, he detests a gaudy decorated Russell Hobbs toaster and would much rather it were in nude matte black. Matte black is indeed elegant and subtly "in," but it is really what he would want to see first thing in the morning? "Heaven, yes," Bayley says.

Bayley, who has been called Britain's youngest guru of design, has also enthusiastically played the lifestyle game for the Sunday papers, telling people what is good and what is bad.

That unmanicured and unblack toaster is called "cynical" in the Sunday Times, while an Electrolux vacuum cleaner "has the modest virtue of restraint." An Olympus XA camera is praised ("it doesn't spoil the line of your Calvin Klein suit"), as are Brooks Brothers shirts and Bass Weemin loafers.

The Gucci moccasin is called "tinsel decorated" and made for those who prefer brand names to simple elegance. The same goes for the Rolex Oyster Perpetual ("a vulgar anaesthetic").

For the down-market Sunday Express, Bayley is even tougher. Get rid of your gold watch ("this metal is inappropriate for the intended purpose"), your Constable reproduction, your patterned carpet. And here's that damned cynical decorated toaster again! Get rid of that too: "If country kitchen is the style you want, you'd be better off buying a griddle."

It is as if Bayley were cheerfully admitting he had bitten off more than he can chew: hoping to do a show on taste in only 450 square meters and ending with do's and don'ts in home fur-



The Kitsch section.

nishing. Anyway, he says, the real point of the show was "to ventilate the idea of taste."

The show has been called tongue in cheek. Bayley prefers to call it a *jeu d'esprit*. "My original intention was to create an effective neutrality. But then you realize that the quest for neutrality is in itself an expression of taste."

New Records

Dylan Back in Tune With the Times

by Stephen Holden

NEW YORK — Bob Dylan's new record album, "Infidels," is a disturbing artistic semirecovery by a rock legend who seemed in recent years to have lost his ability to engage the spirit of the times.

With its incendiary political rants, quasi-biblical tirades and surreal love songs, "Infidels" captures the apocalyptic mood of the moment with a shuddering immediacy. Not since "Blood on the Tracks," recorded eight years ago, when Dylan poked the embers of a failed marriage, has the singer stirred up such a flurry of emotional sparks. "Infidels," like "Blood on the Tracks," is steeped in an aura of self-righteous accusatory zeal. It wants to be a pop-cultural bolt of lightning.

Co-produced by Dylan with Mark Knopfler, the Dire Straits' guitarist, who also performs on the record, "Infidels" may be the best-sounding album Dylan has ever made. Having traditionally eschewed polished studio craft, Dylan recorded "Infidels" carefully, with a band that includes a Jamaican rhythm section of the drummer Sly Dunbar and the bassist Robbie Shakespeare, Mick Taylor, the former Rolling Stones guitarist, and Alan Clark, the Dire Straits' keyboardist.

Dylan's singing, which on recent albums has sounded stiffly self-parodic, has become emotionally unblocked. The voice that revolutionized the idea of what was and what wasn't singing sounds remarkably youthful, and expressively as free-wheeling as it has ever sounded. The Dunbar-Shakespeare team, which made its reputation as reggae's foremost rhythm section, has inspired some of Dylan's most animated vocal performances. Even though the idiom of the music is nonsyncopated folk-rock, the tracks retain some of reggae's compressed whiplash fervor.

Knopfler's piping guitar lyricism also underscores the childlike emotional wall in Dylan's folk voice. This vestigial infantile white-plead of a large role in making Dylan a Pied Piper of the '60s youth culture, and it's as heart-tugging today as it ever was. Taylor's roaring slide guitar likewise enhances Dylan's "hog-calling" rock voice, whose raw brutality still has power to shock.

The best songs on "Infidels" blend the surreal lyric imagery of Dylan's most colorful mid-1960s records with the belligerent and demented rhetoric of his recent Christian period into elliptical pop prophecy. While Dylan seems to have abandoned Christian fundamentalism, his experience with it has left a stronger biblical flavor in his language and given his pronouncements a harsher moral tone.

"Jokerman," a powerfully sweeping ballad with achingly pretty long-lined folk tunes and some indecibly evocative verses, opens an album whose eight songs add up to a proclamation of Armageddon. The rip-roaring "Man of Peace," so reminiscent in tone of "Maggie's Farm," warns against Satan in America in ranting hillbilly poetic language that doesn't seem but makes for exciting listening. The same stomping, hollowing rhetorical tone infuses the two most specifically political songs, "Neighborhood Bully," an outspoken defense of Israel, and "Union Sundown," a gospel-blues indictment of American labor unions.

Dylan has never shown much skill at lyrical specifics, and while these cuts work up huge heads of musical steam, the lyrics suggest an angry crackpot throwing wild punches and hoping that one or two will land. What does land mostly isn't the words but the emotions behind them — frustration, petulance, and a thrashing self-generating rage.

On its first couple of listenings, "Infidels" offers the charge of a musical roller coaster. The taut, driving arrangements and insinuating cocksure hullabaloo of Dylan's singing evince such a hursting confidence that one doesn't care exactly what the songs are saying. It's enough that each song boasts at least one or two striking couplets and memorable images. And one is thrilled by the happy fact of Dylan's return to "relevant" pop that addresses the Zeitgeist with an air of nondomestic moral authority. What more could diehard counterculturalists possibly want from Dylan?

A lot more, perhaps, than this exhilarating but chortlingly misanthropic outburst of an album. Most of the lyrics don't bear close scrutiny. They're not the free-flowing mythical fables of old but shrill harangues dressed up in mythical diction.

On "Infidels," Dylan has again caught the mood of the times, but the songs don't stand



Bob Dylan.

for anything; they merely certify today's doom and gloom malaise in a tone of smug agreement. "Infidels" isn't so much a warning of impending doom as a gleeful announcement that the end is indeed near. It implies that the world isn't worth saving and that America is leading the way to hell. It is as though the Dylan of the 1960s returned for one last time to thumb his nose and gloat, "I told you so — now let's get the whole thing over with."

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The Rolling Stones Gather Humility

by John Pareles

NEW YORK — The Rolling Stones have the world's hardest act to follow — their own past. Over the last two decades, they have been cullow, rude, raucous, perverse, jaded, ironic, decadent, self-important and calmly professional. One thing they haven't been is humble — until now.

On "Undercover," their latest album, the Stones rock harder than they did on 1981's "Tattoo You," tapping into the most basic Chicago blues even as they fire synthesized drums over Charlie Watts' backbeat. And the lyrics are laced with random violence as well as the usual sexual braggadocio. Yet for all the aggression of the sound, there is a new undercurrent of something like vulnerability.

Over the basic riffs that Stones fans will recognize from previous albums, Mick Jagger leers and sneers as the band stomps along. But the Stones' old world-beating attitude is gone, replaced by a realization that sheer attitude is no longer enough.

The album's title cut and first single, "Undercover" — the song the Stones want fans to hear and remember — is the band's first politi-

cal song in many years, and it's a chiller. It starts with the machine-gun rat-a-tat of electronic drums, and its lyrics talk about torture and disappearances: the answer is not the defiance of "Street Fighting Man" or the chic perversity of "Sympathy for the Devil," but hiding out and lying low.

While the politics don't last long, the hint of mortality hangs over the album. Sex and brutality mesh as they often have in Rolling Stones lyrics, in songs like "Ton Much Blood," "Tie You Up," "Pretty Beat Up" or "Too Tough." The difference is that this time around, the singer is not the one in control.

"Still I play the fool and strut," Jagger sings in "All the Way Down," but while his voice is in it, his heart clearly isn't. Neither he nor the knife-wielding, predatory women in his two-character songs can maintain the upper hand for long; as lovers, they give each other pleasure and pain in a grimly equal pas de deux.

In some ways, "Undercover" (complete with double entendres) can be taken as an album of angry break-up songs, but it is something more than that. On it, the Stones present their harshest view of the world since "Exile on Main Street." Trust, contact, any kind of relief are fleeting and dangerous; the only peace, as the

album's opening and closing songs suggest, comes from utter withdrawal.

If any band knows the uses of irony, however, it is the Rolling Stones. On a first listen, "Undercover" sounds like one great party record — every beat snappy, every guitar chord and snaky lead line filling exactly the right hole. It has the clarity and alertness the Stones brought to "Tattoo You" and somehow left behind on last year's "Still Life."

Once the lyrics sink in, however, the effect of the music is all but reversed. The rock-steady beat, with an occasional electronic effect insinuating on attention and making the songs sound up-to-the-minute, turns militant and nearly sinister; the guitars come across as gleaming and saw-toothed. And Jagger's voice, which has rarely sounded less comic, seems downright triumphant as he savors every nasty twist in the words.

This kind of irony is as old as the blues — making joyous music from despair, finding just the right line to describe a desperate situation.

It is little short of astonishing that the rich, pampered, high-living Rolling Stones are still willing to work so hard. "Undercover" is something more than the Stones' latest comeback from a mediocre album — it is a next step.

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Prague Reopens a Cultural Shrine

by Betty Werther

PRAGUE — It's not the Met, Covent Garden or the Sydney Opera, yet when the trumpet leitmotif of Bedřich Smetana's opera "Libše" announces the reopening, after a six-year interruption, of the Czech National Theater here Friday night, the whole country will be listening.

Looking up toward Prague Castle from the right bank of the Vltava River, the theater, the Narodní Divadlo, was inaugurated a century ago, as much shrine and symbol of national renaissance as theater.

Today, after work involving about 5,000 people at a cost of 1.5 billion Czech crowns (about \$150 million), the theater has been entirely restored and modernized. It has also been extended, through the construction of three adjacent buildings, one housing the "New Stage" (Nova Scena), to form a small complex around a central plaza.

Friday night's gala performance, in which Gabriela Benackova will sing the title role against deers designed by Josef Svoboda, is particularly fitting, since "Libše" was also performed at the inauguration. Princess Libše, according to legend, had a prophetic vision of Prague, and sent her white horse to choose a husband, the plowman Premysl, with whom she founded the Slavic dynasty of the Premyslides that ruled Bohemia from the 9th to the 13th centuries. Smetana himself never heard the opera, which is now reserved for special occasions. He wrote it especially for the National Theater opening, but by the time it was performed, he was dead.

The excitement accompanying the anniversary celebration, restoration and rebuilding of the theater complex is providing a distraction from domestic problems and the uncertainties of the international scene. Books, records, coins, a commemorative medal, a special stamp issue and a flurry of exhibitions have marked the event, which is also the theme of many radio programs and of a 13-part television series.

"To understand what this theater means to us," says Frantisek Cerny, a historian and the writer of the television series, "you must remember that the defeat of the Czech Estates by the Hapsburg Imperial forces at the White Mountain in 1620 led to nearly total repression of Czech national life for 300 years — our dark centuries. Musicians and intellectuals worked in exile, and forced Germanization reduced the Czech language, always associated with nationality, to hardly more than a peasant dialect. Still it continued to live in folk music and in the amateur theaters that sprang up in even the smallest villages."

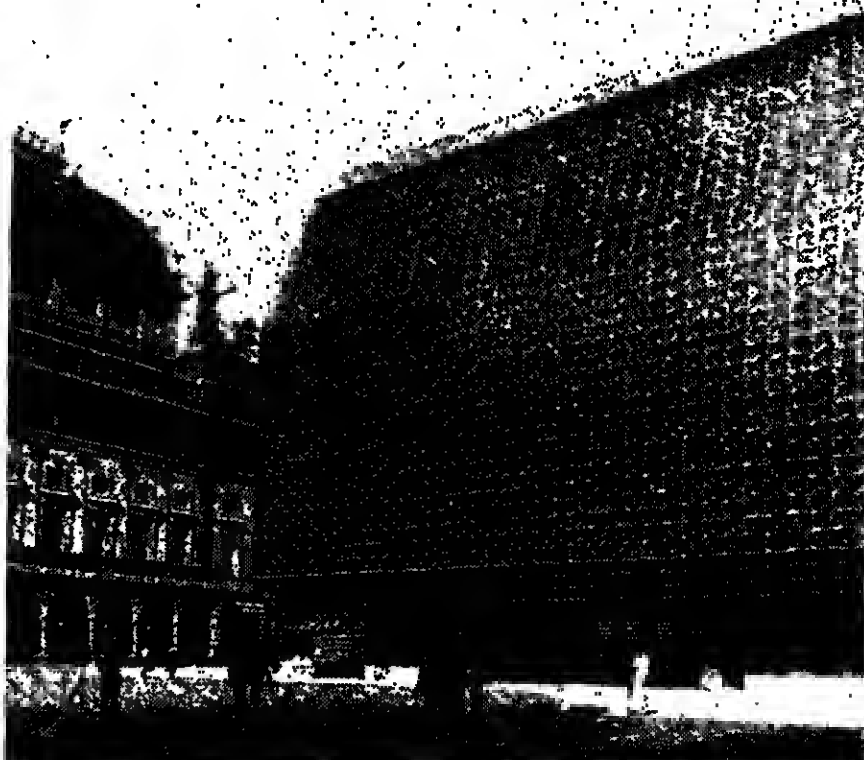
The idea of building a representative Czech Theater — "which, in the absence of any representative parliament," Cerny says, "was to become our main political platform" — began taking shape at meetings of Czech patriots in 1844. The next year, the Bohemian Diet granted approval, but no money.

The patriots began collecting funds. The public contributed not only money but also the building's foundation stones, which are still visible, with appropriate inscriptions, in the theater basement. When the cornerstone was laid in May 1868, more than 100,000 people attended.

Still, it took another 15 years before the Czech National Theater was completed. (There is also a Slovak National Theater in Bratislava.) Designed by Josef Zitek in late northern Italian Renaissance style, it was covered and filled with works by the best Czech artists of the time.

Over the next century, the National Theater served as a fortress for Czech culture, the home field for such operas as Smetana's "Bartered Bride" and "The Kiss," Dvorak's "Rusalka," Janacek's "Jenufa" and "The Cunning Little Vixen." By the 1950s, however, it was clear that the building no longer met the standards of a modern auditorium. The theater was closed in April 1977 and rebuilding began.

"It was no easy job," says Vladimir Gleich, the architect responsible for restoration of the



The Czech National Theater, left, and part of the new complex.

elaborate interior. "For the more delicate work, we really had to hunt for artisans with nearly forgotten skills." With rare exceptions — such as Vera Liskova's extraordinary chandelier, composed of 600 blown and molded glass balls in a foyer — almost no contemporary art has been added.

"Since spectators are not only more demanding, but also taller and fatter than 100 years ago," Gleich says, "all of the seats are wider and more comfortable. Many have been removed in places with poor visibility or hearing." The stage area, which has been nearly doubled, can be raised, lowered, inclined or divided with new hydraulic equipment.

One of the most impressive, and costly, parts of the project is hidden under the plaza: six stories of basement space that will be used for workshops, storage and what amounts to a factory supplying electricity, air-conditioning and heat.

While restoration of the historic theater has been widely acclaimed, the three new buildings, designed by Karel Prager, are more controversial. Some critics simply object to the marriage of old and new, while others dislike the combination of Stanislav Libensky's glass brick roof for the New Stage and the glass walls

of the adjoining buildings. These walls become giant mirrors reflecting two recently restored Secession houses on the National Stage (Narodni Trida) side, the peaceful garden of an old Ursuline convent on a second and, in the plaza itself, the historic theater.

The New Stage can seat from 420 to 563 spectators for drama, chamber operas or performances by the Laterna Magika, the experimental section of the National Theater. Officially, the National Theater also encompasses Smetanova Divadlo, the former German Theater, the Laterna Magika and Tylovo Divadlo, the former Estates Theater renamed in 1945 for Josef Kajetan Tyl, a 19th-century poet, playwright and patriot. It was here, on Oct. 29, 1887, that Mozart conducted the world premiere of "Don Giovanni." According to Prague legend, he finished the overture just in time for the premiere, forcing the orchestra to sight-read it from the still-wet pages.

Tyl, celebrating its 200th anniversary this year, is also due for a facelift, but work was postponed for two months to permit Milos Forman to use it for part of his recently completed film version of "Amadeus."

Open seven evenings a week, with weekend matinees, the National Theater has two orchestras, two choruses and a ballet company — in all about 2,000 artists, technicians and staff — and a repertoire of 80 operas, plays and ballets, both Czech and foreign. With the state covering 80 percent of costs, tickets run from 40 to 60 crowns (about \$4 to \$6), slightly more when highly paid foreign singers are on the program.

Anniversary celebrations include the revival of a 19th-century tradition — the Divadelni Vlak, a theater train that lets people in the provinces book a single ticket covering train fee and theater seat. Sixty-four such trains have been fully booked through the 1985 season.

At the theater itself, the price of a ticket can include a parking space in the underground garage, a welcome convenience on rainy or cold winter nights — especially since "proper dress" is expected, dark suits and long dresses are customary. Two blue-jeaned young Frenchmen who, after critical glances, were whisked off to a dark corner in the top balcony of the Smetana Theater recently, came away with the distinct impression that the Czechs, or at least Czech theatergoers, are more old-worldly than communists.

Giver of the Moroccan Water Gift On Safari With Rod and Reel

by Charles Lambelin

RABAT, Morocco — With a toothless grin, Mohammed Leurati boasts that he probably has his picture taken more often than King Hassan II of Morocco even though he is one of the simplest in the world. Leurati is a water seller, to be seen every day in front of the medieval walls of Rabat's Chellah necropolis.

In Arab lands, water is the essential gift of God — a notion that takes on even fuller meaning as a severe drought dries up large tracts of southern Morocco. "Water is a gift of God," Leurati says. "It belongs to God. I am only an intermediary between God and the thirsty man."

Much of the popularity of the water sellers, or *guelabs* ("goatskins," in Arabic), for thirsty Moroccans and tourists stems from their traditional costume, which includes a pointed straw hat covered with brightly colored wool threads and green and red tassels, a colorful hand-woven tunic, a big leather bag and belt encrusted with shiny old coins, a goatskin strapped at

the shoulder, wide trousers gathered at the ankles, sandals, half a dozen copper cups and a tinkling bell.

Eight *guelabs* work the streets of Rabat and others can be found in most towns, including the old capitals of Fez, Meknes and Marrakech.

Leurati, who says he must be about 57 or 58 — there was no accurate registry of births when he was born — has been selling his trade, or his mission as he calls it, for 35 years.

Islamic law forbids anybody to refuse water to another human being, so in theory he cannot sell water. He makes the most money from tourists wanting to be photographed at his side: they are expected to give him at least one dirham (13 cents). The going rate to serve a Moroccan a cup of water, cooled by evaporation through the goatskin, is 10 or 20 francs — a tenth or a fifth of a dirham.

"It used to be 5 or 10 francs, but one has to keep pace with inflation," Leurati explains. Drinks for children are free, he adds.

He recounts a legend to explain the outfit of Morocco's water sellers: "In the old days, Sultan Mulay Akob — or was it Yacub el-Mansur

— was immensely rich but also knew that all riches originate from water because he came from the Sahara, was going round the villages to publicize irrigation," he begins.

The sultan carried a leather bag, full of gold coins, in which he had made a hole so that the coins dropped behind him. Children followed him to pick up the coins and so got the idea that irrigation was synonymous with wealth, Leurati says.

"This is why to this day water carriers wear this big square leather bag covered in coins in memory of him."

He fills his 25-liter (6.6-gallon) goatskin at a nearby spring. His colleagues working in the medina, the old Arab city, fill them from a tap. They usually stand by bus stops and taxi stands when the heat of the afternoon dries the throat.

Leurati enjoys his job, which he says is the work of a free man, lets him live at his own pace and serves the community.

But he admits it has its lows — for example in Ramadan, the month when Muslims cannot eat or drink from sunrise to sunset.

© 1983 Reuters

by Alan Cowell

JOHANNESBURG — It may be a voyage only for the intrepid, the foolish or those so committed to their sport and passion that no challenge or danger would deter them. But the idea — a different kind of odyssey by four-wheel-drive vehicle, across a continent — has taken root and germinated. The journey will be called "A Fisherman's Safari in Africa."

The safari does not figure in brochures about Africa and is, at best, a personal itinerary of favored places that does not encompass all the continent has to offer as either a sport or a fact — the giant tiger fish of the Congo River, the monstrous catfish of Victoria Falls, the sailfish of Senegal. The route, ideally, will stretch from Ethiopia, or northern Kenya, to Zimbabwe, across lakes, rivers and ocean; a carefully planned expedition that will provide the angler with sport and his or her companion with distraction from the endless hours of waiting or watching the closed, silent world of Isaac Walton's spiritual descendants. There will be nuzzles and battles with Nile perch, tilapia, sailfish, marlin, wahoo, tuna, dolphin (not porpoises), barracuda, shark, maybe, black bass, tiger fish, for sure, trout.

And, between times, for those in the party not enamored of the mysterious alchemy of rod and reel, there will be walks in forests where the glades are carpeted with pine needles, drives at dawn past lion, buck and elephant, swimming by coral reefs where the angelfish dart through submarine canyons, sunsets to soften even the most unpicturesque soul.

And, for all the party, there will be picnics in special places untouched by Western pressures, quiet dinners in discreet, fancy places, rancorous lunches of prawns, lobster and cold beer in the heat of the coast, under palm trees, by ocean waters that will wash away the heat and dirt and ill-temper of hard travel.

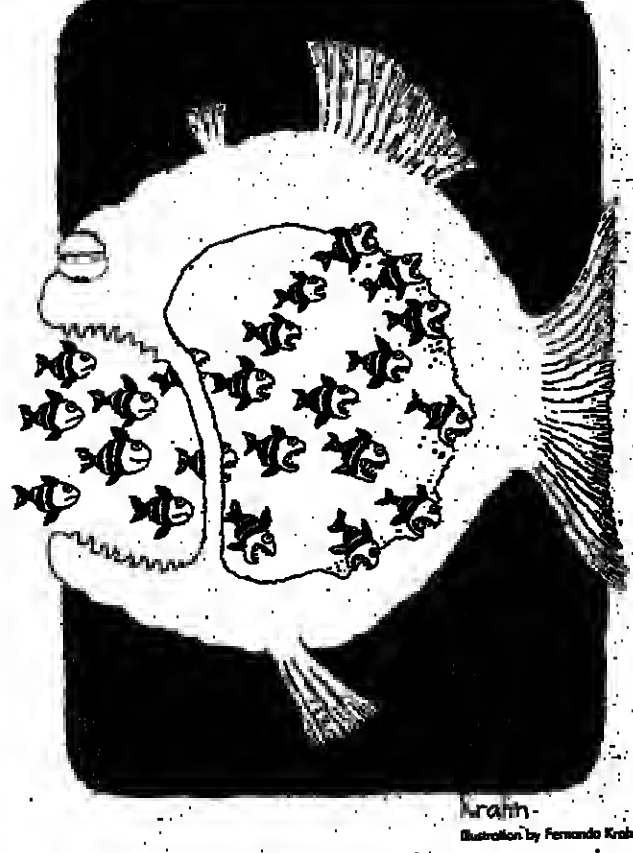


Illustration by Fernando Rios

But first, it must be said, fishing in Africa can be different from other places, and stories about its singularity abound. There is, for instance, said to be a spot in the Bala Mountains of Ethiopia where trout were introduced but never fished because the revolution there distracted attention from angling. So, the trout have grown to be monstrous, hungry for any ragged fly presented to them, feeding no barbed hook.

Then, there was the expedition in Uganda I was once invited to join. Apart from rod and reel and lure, the host told me, we would also be taking along a few bodyguards. Even if there was no trouble from dissidents, the host explained, the guards with their automatic rifles might come in handy to keep our casting positions below Murchison's Falls clear of crocodiles. Then again, a friend told me (possibly with an angler's hyperbole), he had been fishing trout pools high in Kenya's Aberdare Range when his companion returned to camp and informed him that he had had to leave one or two pools alone: The lion had been too close.

Our safari will attempt to avoid such distractions and concentrate on fish and pleasure. And so we begin at Lake Turkana, in northern Kenya, the place they call the "Sea of Jade," sandwiched between pale deserts that, some paleontologists assert, provided the birthplace of humanity millions of years ago.

It is a good place to start: It is hard to get to, unless you charter from Nairobi (a weekend with flight and full board costs the equivalent of \$250), and the standard of accommodation is the lowest we will find in the entire safari, so everything will be pleasurable thereafter — some would say the same of hanging the head against a brick wall.

But it is worth it, for, in these harsh lands, where the waters feed pelicans and flamingo, Egyptian papyrus and sacred ibis, and the land feeds almost no one, there will be insights into lifestyles that seem so remote from those of the West as to be almost from a different era. The women carry stacks of wood on their heads, and live in huts made of palm fronds, small, mean places; the men fish, and a child might be found who is caught between two worlds: Standing naked on the lakeshore, one small Turkana boy has learned to sing "Frère Jacques" and will give an almost exact rendering.

Here, as elsewhere, we shall have to reconcile our prosperity with their poverty and wonder, perhaps, how people still smile. A small boy, for instance, will accompany the angler as he wades into the lake and casts for slender tiger fish on light line, eyes alert for crocodile. The boy will take the fish from the angler and sing a song in celebration, then carry it to land and preserve its freshness by burying it in the sand of the shore.

And he will smile as he points out the good spots, and laugh with his friends as the foreigner loses a fish, on two-pound line, using a No. 2 muskie lure, that would so easily have been caught on the local equipment — baited hooks tied to 80-pound hand lines. Here, we may also catch Nile perch, reputed to grow to 200 or 300 pounds (about 90 to 135 kilograms), of sullen, thrashing — and very tasty — fish, using deep-sea gear (30- or 50-pound rigs), and then it will be time to move on, for, on this safari, the seasons must be considered. Lake Turkana offers year-round sport, but our intention, too, is to catch the marlin run off the coast, the tiger-fish time on Lake Kariba, the open trout seasons of Malawi and Zimbabwe's eastern highlands.

their hankers for the Highland chill and the soft swish of a fly rod as the waters duple with rising fish. It will be a long haul in a hot, dry season clear across Tanzania to Malawi, then southward to Malawi's former capital, called Zomba, then on a twisting, rising road up onto the Zomba plateau and the Kuchawu Inn.

The inn costs the equivalent of only about \$20 a night, full board, and is, in most people's estimation, an African hostelry of distinction. The rooms in the "new wing" cling to the lip of the plateau; below them, the ground slides dizzily away and, from the balconies, a great vista of plain and hill stretches to infinity. The evenings are chilly and the log fire in the bar welcome. The plateau itself is one big pine forest, complete with a campsite, two dams and a river stocked with rainbow trout. The season opens in September. The nonfishing person here may walk the hills and trails of the plateau, while those of an angling bent take to the narrow, twisting stream with a light fly rod (seven feet at most).

One of the dams, a modest pond called Chagwa, seems to have a voracious population of small bass that will annoyingly take trout flies. The other, I saw on a recent visit, boiled at dusk with gaudy rainbow trout. They were feeding next to a sign that said: "Fishing Prohibited."

The season had not yet opened.

Now there may be danger, for from Malawi the next hill is Lake Kariba, on Zimbabwe's border with Zambia, and the road there will take the party across a tip of Mozambique beset with insurgency. Such unrest is part of the modern reality of southern Africa. The bold (or foolish) will risk it. The safe thing to do is for most of the party to fly and have one of the group drive the vehicle round through Zambia, October on Lake Kariba beckons, whichever way you get there.

October is when the tiger fish, *hydrocynus vittatus*, migrate to their spawning grounds along the river beds where they were flooded when the lake was created with the damming of the Zambezi, one of Africa's mighty rivers. Our small inflatable will not be ideal here, so it is best to have a shipper by launch to one of the two organized fishing lodges on Spurrings and Fothergill islands that will provide the base for sorties into the Sanyati Gorge. With careful judgment of the capricious weather, the party may then cross from the islands to the gorge, ensuring that some provision is made for shade on the boat, for the fishing grounds are hot and windless.

Nearby, for the nonangler, is Matadonga Game Park, created when the lake was flooded and the wildlife of the Zambezi Valley floor was rescued in "Operation Noah" and brought to dry land. From a boat, the visitor can nudge close inshore where elephant and buffalo feed. There are organized tours too, by Land-Rover, for the viewing of lion and other game.

The anglers will have other concerns: The tiger fish is perhaps the best of Africa's indigenous freshwater fish, from a sporting viewpoint at least. (From a culinary vantage point, it is virtually inedible, so why not return those that are caught to the water?)

The fish are striped in black and silver, their fins vermilion, their teeth like razors. Whichever way they are caught — by trolled lures baited with fish fillet, or spinners, or hooks baited with a fresh-water sardine called *kapeeta*, or even by a fly rod — wire trace is needed to prevent them from biting through the line. Tiger fish will jump, drive, lurk under the boat, head for the stumps. The fish in Kariba seem to be from a different, larger species than those caught in Lake Turkana and the record here is 34 pounds.

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But time is pressing. November is the opening of Zimbabwe's trout fishing in the eastern Inyanga Mountains, and tiger fishing from the inflatable boat on the Zambezi River itself, based on the campsite at Chirundu, is an irresistible attraction. Further north, greater battalions are gathering and forming for the fray. Soon the marlin will begin to appear off the Kenyan coast, as a climax to the safari.

The drive north, through Zambia and Tanzania back to Kenya, will be hard and hot, heavy with the threat of the annual rains, peppered with temptation. In Zambia, at the Kafue River bridge, the boat could be launched on the Kafue River and navigated upstream past crocodile and hippo, to the Mazabuka flats, where the tilapia breed and Zambian marlin fish from dugout canoes. Or there is the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika, where rumors are that the tiger fish grow to 100 pounds.

But then, beyond Mount Kilimanjaro, on the Indian Ocean coast, are the fishing rigs waiting to lead for the 100-fathom line and the true monsters. December to March is peak season and many vessels along the coast vie for supremacy among the billfish. At Malindi, the sailfish farther south, at Turtle Bay, Watamu, there are marlin and sailfish, shark, and snuba diving, and a pet six-foot (about two-meter) barracuda called Henry. Farther south still, at Shimoni, the Pemba Channel Fishing Club offers both deep-sea fishing and excursions to a reef that has been designated a national park for divers. It is a hot and choppy time and the fishing rigs vary greatly from shoestring operations with old and battered gear, to state-of-the-art 42-footers.

Whatever the outfit, the sensation is unparalleled, a fitting close to the safari. Suddenly, off to port, the fin appears, seeming to lope on the waters, then the surge of acceleration as the marlin heads for the trolled lures, sending rods bending, reels screaming and adrenalin pumping. The marlin is hooked. It leaps clear of the water a Polish missile of fish, preying over the Indian Ocean, scolding and tugging; the double-line appears on the reel, so the fish is close, but then, memorably the fish again goes deep, intent on a voyage to Bombay, with the boat dragged behind it. The angler, back bent in the fishing chair, arms aching, pumps and reels, talking, sometimes to the unseen monster below, knowing its struggle, coaxing, cursing, urging.

Sometimes, the charter skipper Jenny Slater told me once, they decide in their pride that they will not be caught and go deep, too deep for their athletic bodies, until they collide with the ocean floor, burying their bills in the sand, dying there, committing suicide, really, rather than be taken. When they are brought alongside for the gaff and the kill, the urge, for some anglers, is to lay down the rod and clamber onto the platform, to ease the hook from the bill, and hold them steady, and release them to their own element. What use are they, after all, frozen in a triumphant photograph, or sold, for 25 cents a kilogram, on the local market?

Then the safari is over and it is time to celebrate and recount. All along the coast, there are places where the prawns are fresh and the beer is cold, and the time is good for celebration and yarn-spinning and, perhaps, allowing the nonanglers to do whatever they would like to do — just for a change.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Nov. 20: Borodin Quartet (Prokofiev, Mozart, Beethoven).
Nov. 21: Haydn Trio (Beethoven, Unbeaten, Tchaikovsky).
Nov. 24: ORF Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Arnold Schoenberg Choir, Edward Dvorak conductor (Brahms, Schoenberg).
Nov. 25: King's Singers (Grieg).
JAZZ — Nov. 22: Sun Ra.
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERT — Nov. 23 and 24: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor, Michael Schneider violin, Walter Schulzcello (Brahms, Sibelius).

DENMARK
COPENHAGEN, Odd Fellow Palace (tel: 14.12.22).
CONCERT — Nov. 23: Sealand Symphony Orchestra, Piero Gamba conductor (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 22: "Danish 18th-Century Graphics."

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 62.57.95).
Barbican Theatre — Nov. 25, 26, 28: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
Nov. 21, 22, 29, 30: "Maydays" (Edgar).

FRANCE
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 2: Calder mobiles.
To Jan. 2: "Richard Serra," sculpture.
To Jan. 2: "François Rouan," paintings.
To Jan. 23: "Balthus."
Galerie Lelong (tel: 433.34.14).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 26: "Robert Rauschenberg," paintings.
Le Petit Palais (tel: 326.28.59).
JAZZ — Nov. 22: Joe Turner.
L'Esplanade du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner."
To Feb. 13: "L'Homme à l'arc."
Musée de la Ville de Paris (19 Rue de Valenciennes).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 19: "L'Art Celtique en Gaule."
Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50).
OPERA — Nov. 19: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
CONCERTS — Nov. 19: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor (Johann Sebastian Bach).
Nov. 20 and 21: Orchestre de Paris and Choir, James Conlon conductor, Edith Wiens soprano (Dvorak).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
MUSICAL — Nov. 22 and 23: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).
RECEITAL — Nov. 21: Zoltan Kocsis piano (Debussy).

GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
Ballet — Nov. 25: "Riccardo W." (Wagner) Valéry Panov choreography, Michael Heise conductor.
Metropolitan (tel: 852.40.80).
ROCK — Nov. 19: Mitch Ryder and Band.
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
Nov. 20 and 21: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mozart, R. Strauss).
Nov. 23 and 24: Zubin Mehta conductor, Yefim Bronfman piano (Sovinsky, Rachmaninoff, Penderick).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400).
CONCERT — Nov. 22: Juilliard Quartet (Mendelssohn, Wolf, Mozart).
JAZZ — Nov. 19: "30 Years Barrehouse Jazzband" including Harry "Sweet" Edison, Buddy Tate, Gene "Mighty Flea" Conner, Carrie Smith, Kaidie Webster, Blue Roseland Orchestra, Marilyn Landford.
eScale Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
English speaking theater — To Nov. 27: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).

HONG KONG
HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).
CONCERT — Nov. 23 and 24: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 27: Edward Munch.
To Feb. 5: "Desert Valley: Early Works From the Museum of Modern Art," including 70 ancient ceramic vessels.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
To Jan. 3: "The Modern Drawing: 100 Works on Paper From the Museum of Modern Art," a survey from the Post-impressionists to masters to artists of the 1970's.
WASHINGTON D.C., Corcoran (tel: 638.32.11).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Dauvergne: Selections from the Gift of Armand Hammer."
Ford's Theatre (tel: 547.48.33).
Nov. 25-Jan. 1: "A Christmas Carol" (Dickens) with Jarlath Conroy as Scrooge.
National Gallery East (tel: 737.42.15).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "A Juan Gris Retrospective."

WEEKEND

LEISURE

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HYATT HOTELS

Stress Study: Laid Back or Laid Low?

Strauss says his two-year study shows Nevada is at the top of the stress list and Nebraska is at the bottom.

Low-stress states following Nevada are South and North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Utah, Minnesota, Montana and Massachusetts. Following stressful Nevada are Alaska, Georgia, Washington, Oregon, Alabama, California, Mississippi, Arizona and Tennessee.

Stress is a complex phenomenon, says Dr. Murray Strauss, a professor of psychology at the University of New Hampshire. "I was surprised that the West Coast states ranked as high as they did," Professor Strauss says. "Everyone thinks these states are desirable to live in, but these are high-stress states."

But there is still much work to be done. August is the start of big game fishing off the Kenyan coast, where the weather is not too hot to prevent the nonangler from wind surfing or sunbathing. But we are also approaching the trout season, so, as special permits are forthcoming from the authorities in Kenya and Tanzania (whose joint border has been closed for six years) the party may cross the frontier and embark on the longest haul of the trip.

Trout are not indigenous to Africa and were introduced early in the century, mainly by Britons who came to settle and brought with them

What's Doing

by Chyde Haberman

TOKYO — A few residents left Tokyo the last night of the year. They had taken a train to a resort area, where they would be safe from the earthquake that is expected to hit the city in the next few days. The train was full of people, and the atmosphere was festive. The train was full of people, and the atmosphere was festive.

The first trip for a visitor is to get into the city. It is a 40 mile (64.4 kilometers) away. The train is a short monorail ride from downtown. The train is a short monorail ride from downtown. The train is a short monorail ride from downtown.

The drive north, through Zambia and Tanzania back to Kenya, will be hard and hot, heavy with the threat of the annual rains, peppered with temptation. In Zambia, at the Kafue River bridge, the boat could be launched on the Kafue River and navigated upstream past crocodile and hippo, to the Mazabuka flats, where the tilapia breed and Zambian marlin fish from dugout canoes. Or there is the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika, where rumors are that the tiger fish grow to 100 pounds.

But then, beyond Mount Kilimanjaro, on the Indian Ocean coast, are the fishing rigs waiting to lead for the 100-fathom line and the true monsters. December to March is peak season and many vessels along the coast vie for supremacy among the billfish. At Malindi, the sailfish farther south, at Turtle Bay, Watamu, there are marlin and sailfish, shark, and snuba diving, and a pet six-foot (about two-meter) barracuda called Henry. Farther south still, at Shimoni, the Pemba Channel Fishing Club offers both deep-sea fishing and excursions to a reef that has been designated a national park for divers. It is a hot and choppy time and the fishing rigs vary greatly from shoestring operations with old and battered gear, to state-of-the-art 42-footers.

Whatever the outfit, the sensation is unparalleled, a fitting close to the safari. Suddenly, off to port, the fin appears, seeming to lope on the waters, then the surge of acceleration as the marlin heads for the trolled lures, sending rods bending, reels screaming and adrenalin pumping. The marlin is hooked. It leaps clear of the water a Polish missile of fish, preying over the Indian Ocean, scolding and tugging; the double-line appears on the reel, so the fish is close, but then, memorably the fish again goes deep, intent on a voyage to Bombay, with the boat dragged behind it. The angler, back bent in the fishing chair, arms aching, pumps and reels, talking, sometimes to the unseen monster below, knowing its struggle, coaxing, cursing, urging.

Sometimes, the charter skipper Jenny Slater told me once, they decide in their pride that they will not be caught and go deep, too deep for their athletic bodies, until they collide with the ocean floor, burying their bills in the sand, dying there, committing suicide, really, rather than be taken. When they are brought alongside for the gaff and the kill, the urge, for some anglers, is to lay down the rod and clamber onto the platform, to ease the hook from the bill, and hold them steady, and release them to their own element. What use are they, after all, frozen in a triumphant photograph, or sold, for 25 cents a kilogram, on the local market?

Then the safari is over and it is time to celebrate and recount. All along the coast, there are places where the prawns are fresh and the beer is cold, and the time is good for celebration and yarn-spinning and, perhaps, allowing the nonanglers to do whatever they would like to do — just for a change.

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New Fire L

by Michael Shepherd
by Robert J. Kaplan

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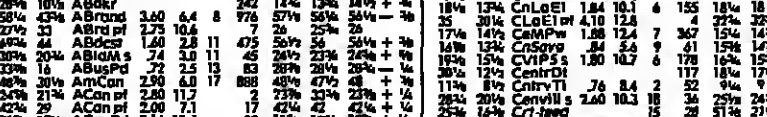
"MA BELL'S" VIRTUES and 600% PROFITS

For months the Establishment and their minions have been spewing out the Big Lie, urging investors to sell A.T.&T. \$ 62; claiming that divestiture will wrinkle Ma Bell's virtues.

As contrarians we defy their thesis. It is a play that has been structured so that the fiscal intelligentsia can soak up at wholesale prices the shares of "Big T" that novitiates are discarding. After Elitists accumulate millions of Ma Bell's shares a massive upside distribution will be effectuated, one that could crackle A.T.&T. to record highs, adjusted for divestiture.

The laws of Physics will be "violated" for the sum of the parts will be worth more than the whole; ignore the growls of newly awakened Ma Bell bears. During the mid summer 1982 lows, when the DOWS were sagging under 790, F.P.S. predicted that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". Other F.P.S. "historic" prophecies have eventuated, among them the recommendation to buy CHRYSLER around \$ 8, FORD at \$ 17 and IBM when it was absurdly oversold at \$ 48. At \$ 48 myopic analysts scorned IBM maintaining that the Big Blue was arthritic. The same seers have converted, recommending IBM at \$ 122, simultaneously molesting investor's faith in A.T.&T.

Our current letter reviews A.T.&T., categorizing the stock as a dynamic investment; in addition we focus upon an emerging \$ 7 growth equity, one that is debt free, offering sophisticated speculators an opportunity to realize herculean gains, as they did in buying one of our favorites, a natural resource equity that spiraled from \$ 1.50 to \$ 14 in less than three months. For your complimentary copy of this report, please write or phone:



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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE										12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE									
174	8%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	174	8%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	174	8%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	174	8%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 17, excluding

	U.S.	D.M.	F.R.	S.L.
London	1.0112	4.643	112.926*	6.56
Amsterdam	1.677	40.4625	20.3225	36.80
Frankfurt	1.6425	3.192		7.7587*
Paris	1.4725		13.122	1.6875*
Geneva	1.6225	2.411.00	1.9600	2.411.43
New York	1.3812	1.6795	21.7122	2.0814*
Stockholm	1.8143	12.117	30.425	5.0228*
Oslo	2.7740		84.54	2.7897*
London	1.0112	4.643	2.3647	1.3712*
Frankfurt	1.6588	2.79323	2.8799	1.3712*

Dollar Values

	Per	Per
U.S.	0.53	0.53
Switzerland	1.6555	0.59
France (excluding)	18.911	0.53
Germany	35.82	0.53
Canada	1.7373	0.53
Spain	16.925	0.53
Portugal	15.405	0.53
Italy	19.360	0.53
Japan	3.636	0.53

* Approx. 12 months

Source: The Wall Street Journal

Interbank rates (All amounts needed to buy one dollar)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Union Carbide to Shut Chemical Plants, Take Write-Off Totaling \$140 Million

DANBURY, Connecticut (Reuters) — Union Carbide Corp. said it plans to close several Gulf Coast petrochemical operations and take a non-recurring, after-tax charge against earnings of about \$140 million, or \$2 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1983. In 1982, the company earned \$4.47 a share.

The corporation said Wednesday there will be no effect on cash flow in 1983, and that future earnings and cash flow are expected to benefit from more cost-effective sources used for the products involved.

The principal assets concerned in the write-off are older olefin and derivative units, including high pressure polyethylene facilities at Seadrift, Texas, Union Carbide said. Some of the facilities involved had been temporarily shut earlier this year, and the actions will have little effect on jobs, the corporation said.

Hitachi to Pay IBM for Software

TOKYO (Reuters) — Hitachi Ltd. said Thursday it will pay several hundred million yen a month to International Business Machines Corp. for the use of its computer software.

Hitachi officials said payments will be made under terms of the recent settlement of IBM's lawsuit against Hitachi for alleged theft of computer technology and software.

Hitachi has already paid about 10 billion yen (\$42.6 million) to IBM in legal costs and for the use of IBM software technology. It set aside an undisclosed sum in the six months ended Sept. 30 to meet losses arising from the IBM case, the officials added.

French Retail Prices Increase 0.7%

PARIS (AP) — French retail prices rose an estimated 0.7 percent in October, compared with increases of 0.8 percent in September and 0.6 percent in August, the Economics Ministry said Thursday.

During the past 12 months, prices have risen 10.3 percent, compared with 10.1 percent in the 12-month period ended in September. But the ministry said that during the six months through October, the annual rate of retail price growth was 8.6 percent — the slowest rate of increase since 1972, excluding 1982 when the government froze prices.

The government is aiming to limit retail price growth in 1983 to 8 percent, but analysts said that following October's inflation rate a more realistic projection now is 9 percent for the year.

Seoul Acts to Bolster Stock Market

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean Finance Ministry has ordered Korea Securities Finance Corp. to provide 20 billion won (\$25 million) in soft loans to securities firms to support the flagging stock market, ministry officials said.

The decision was taken Wednesday after trade volume fell sharply to 4.3 million shares on Monday and Tuesday from an average of 8.4 million last week. The composite index fell below the psychologically important 120 level on Tuesday to 119.95.

On Wednesday, when the finance corporation began providing money to securities firms wishing to buy shares, volume jumped to 12 million shares with the composite index gaining 1.27 to 121.22. The index fell to 120.46 Thursday and volume declined to eight million shares.

U.S. Jobless Claims Hit 3-Month High

WASHINGTON (UPI) — New claims for state unemployment insurance in the first week of November rose to the highest level in nearly three months, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

Seasonally adjusted data showed that 419,000 workers applied for benefit checks for the first time during the week ended Nov. 5, an increase of 16,000 from the previous week's level and the highest since mid-August.

The department also reported that during the week ended Oct. 29, 2,917,000 people claimed unemployment benefits under regular state programs, an increase of 137,000 from the prior week.

Coleco Says Debt Load Appropriate

WEST HARTFORD, Connecticut (Reuters) — Coleco Industries Inc. said Thursday that its current debt load is well within the company's credit limits and appropriate to its expansion program and the seasonal nature of its business.

The company made the statement in response to published reports that said its debt load had grown sharply because of its recent expansion plans.

Coleco said that it is persistently subjected to speculation that it believes is "grounded toward undermining confidence in the company." Coleco said that on a higher volume of production and sales, its accounts payable are now lower than at Sept. 30, 1982, and substantially lower than at the end of 1982.

Since the collapse in February of the United American Bank of Knoxville, the flagship bank of Jake Butcher Jr., eight other Tennessee banks owned or controlled by either Jake or his brother, C.H. Butcher, have failed, and 11 other banks in Tennessee and Kentucky in which the Butchers had financial interests have been sold or merged. The combined deposits of the Butcher banks, the report said, totaled \$1.7 billion.

Mr. Whitney said the report "seems to argue that the FDIC should have removed senior UAB officials or taken other formal action sometime prior to 1983, based on our belief that they were following only marginally sound banking practices. Unfortunately, the

The committee report recommended, among other things, that the four principal federal banking agencies — The Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve

Board, as well as the FDIC — should "immediately attempt to identify financial institutions that have formed into a 'chain banking' system."

The banking regulators, the report said, should routinely share all examination reports and enforcement actions involving banking chains.

In addition, the report recommended that the FDIC use economic forecasting as a part of its bank supervisory process.

"If the FDIC had factored the nation's declining economy into its regulatory posture on UAB Knoxville, it would have recognized the certainty of a severely declining loan portfolio and taken earlier supervisory action to minimize its impact on the bank," the report said.

The report is the second in recent weeks critical of a federal banking regulatory agency. In October, the Treasury Department, in a report on its investigation into the July 1982 collapse of the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, faulted the staff of the Comptroller of the Currency for inadequate analysis of the bank's deteriorating situation.

IC Denies It Plans Takeover of Trane

CHICAGO — IC Industries Inc. said Thursday it plans to increase its holdings of Trane Co. stock but denied that it plans to take over the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, air conditioning company.

In a report filed Wednesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission, IC said it plans to increase its holdings of Trane common stock from its existing 24.54 percent but it will remain less than 50 percent.

According to the statement, IC is interested in "the possibility of an eventual business combination of IC and Trane. But the statement

Klöckner and Arbed Plan a Steel Merger

By Reuters

NUREMBERG — Klöckner-Werke said Thursday that it and Arbed Saarstahl plan a partial merger of their steel operations.

Klöckner said that under the plan, its Maxhütte unit and Arbed's Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein would combine their steel activities.

A Klöckner spokesman said the merger, expected to come into force at the start of next year, would be financed by a capital increase taking Maxhütte's equity to about 193 million Deutsche marks (\$71.7 million) from the current 163 million DM.

After the increase, under which Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein's steel operations in the Aachen area near the Belgian border will be incorporated into Maxhütte, EBV would have about 15 percent of the enlarged Maxhütte capital.

The spokesman said the move was not a prelude to a full merger with Arbed, but that it marked the first step toward further cooperation with Arbed that offers scope for future streamlining.

The spokesman said the merger with EBV would help ease Klöckner's dispute with the European Commission over output quotas.

He said the quota from EBV's strip mill would be transferred to Maxhütte, and that this in turn

would allow Klöckner's Bremen plant to expand its quota.

Industry sources said the benefit to the Bremen plant, where the commission has imposed heavy fines for overproduction of about 70,000 metric tons a month, will be about 4,000 tons a month in extra quotas.

The spokesman said the commission has offered Klöckner an extra 30,000 to 35,000 tons a month in quotas and that Klöckner would therefore have to find about the same tonnage elsewhere to eliminate the 70,000 tons the commission says it is overproducing.

The spokesman said Maxhütte is working at a profit, but gave no figures. The unit employs about 6,000 workers, a number expected to fall to about 5,000 by 1985.

Separately, in Brussels officials of Arbed said the European Commission has released 86 million DM in aid to the steel company.

The funds will be used to help the company meet urgent operating costs but are linked to restructuring plans. The officials said the company was given a four-week deadline to advise the commission of the capacity shutdown plans on which the aid is conditional.

Arbed already has received 243 million DM of 750 million DM in aid earmarked by the commission for the company's restructuring program.

Butler, an American trade representative for Japan's steelmakers, said, "Carbon steel is a very substantial part of Japan's exports. If they were restricted, it would probably cause problems with Japan. They just might consider retaliation."

One official in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative said some steelmakers were opposing the suit because they thought the strategy might place too much pressure on the Reagan administration and might limit their own efforts to import steel.

Last week, U.S. Steel announced it was bringing section 301 suits against Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Also last week, the American Iron and Steel Institute said it would seek quotas limiting imports to 15 percent of domestic consumption.

ITTP Plans Thai Phone Project

BANGKOK — International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announced plans Thursday to invest in a \$50-million project to produce and install telephone transmission and switching systems in Thailand.

ITT also said that it was proposing to increase telephone set production in Thailand to a maximum of 400,000 sets a year from the current 160,000 annually.

Central Assets Currency Funds Ltd. Prices as at 11-11-83

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Sw. Francs 41.01
Fr. Francs 124.20
SFR's 291.90

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

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Dec 1983 430.00 1100/1100
Jan 1984 225.75 530.75
Feb 1984 125.125 325.125

Gold 390.375

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Prices in U.S. dollars
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Frates Group, Firm to Share Kaiser Assets

By Louis Sahagun
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — An investor group led by J.A. Frates of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Perma Resources Corp., a Colorado Springs, Colorado-based coal-mining concern, agreed definitively to share the assets of Kaiser Steel Corp. in a joint venture to develop Kaiser's coal reserves and steel-fabricating facilities.

The agreement is to become effective if Frates's \$374-million proposal to acquire the Fontana, California-based steelmaker is approved by Kaiser stockholders at a meeting Dec. 14, a spokesman for the investor group said Wednesday.

If the acquisition is approved, the spokesman said, the Frates group will transfer 50 percent of Kaiser's common stock to Perma, and Perma will transfer 50 percent of its Colorado coal properties to the Frates group.

Perma also will contribute an agreement it reached last week with Southwestern Public Service Co., an Amarillo, Texas, utility, to deliver one million tons of coal a year over a 25-year period beginning in 1990.

Backers of the anti-apartheid provision are now citing the IMF report to argue that apartheid is, in fact, an economic issue.

The provision is one of the few remaining obstacles to the highly contentious IMF legislation, and on Wednesday staff members on both sides of Congress were trying to work out a compromise. But early in the day aides were pessimistic. "It's the irreconcilable issue," said a Senate aide closely involved in the negotiations, who asked not to be identified.

The IMF staff concluded that "shortages of skilled labor constitute a medium-term constraint on potential growth that is unlikely to be eased without substantial changes in policy."

The shortages of skilled labor, the staff found, derived from "longstanding labor market policies and practices that constitute impediments to mobility in the labor market and the optimal use of labor resources."

These policies and practices are

W. German Fuel Prices Rise

HAMBURG — Deutsche BP, Deutsche Shell and Aral raised their prices for regular and premium gasoline and diesel fuel by three pfennigs a liter (4.25 cents a gallon) Thursday. The action, following a similar increase by Esso earlier this week, signalled a further attempt by major oil companies to increase prices despite stiff retail competition from independent distributors.

Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft

U.S. \$75,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1985

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes that for the six months from 18th November, 1983 to 18th May, 1984 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 1/4% per annum. On 18th May, 1984 interest of U.S.\$25.57 will be due per U.S.\$5,000 Note for Coupon No. 6.

European Banking Company Limited (Agent Bank)

18th November, 1983

South African Policy On Race Linked by IMF To Economic Troubles

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — South Africa's racial policy of apartheid, or racial separation, is creating "inflationary pressures" and "adding to unemployment" in that country, according to a confidential report by the International Monetary Fund.

The document marks the first time that the staff of the fund has formally linked apartheid to economic problems. The finding adds fuel to the debate, now in its final stage, over an anti-apartheid provision included in the House-passed version of legislation to increase the U.S. contribution to the fund.

In approving the \$8.4-billion increase, the House required the U.S. to oppose fund loans to any country that practices apartheid.

The administration opposes the restriction, which is not in the Senate-passed version of the bill, contending that apartheid is a political and social issue, not an economic one, and that only economic factors should be considered in evaluating a nation's request for an IMF loan.

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18th November, 1983

Essentiel.
le commentaire.

JOURNAL DE GENÈVE

LE QUOTIDIEN SUISSE D'AUDIENCE INTERNATIONALE

documentations et abonnements: JOURNAL DE GENÈVE

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PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
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CITY INVESTING COMPANY
(C.D.R.)

The undersigned announces that as from 28th November 1983 at Koo-Assurance N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam div. ep. nr. 40 of the C.D.R.'s City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 11.36 net div. per shareholder 7.10.1983; gross 8.15 pch., after deduction of 15% U.S.A. tax = \$-6.759 = 128.201 per C.D.R. Div. repr. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A. tax (= \$-6.759 = 128.201) with Dfls. 9.93 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 17th November, 1983.

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ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 17, 1983

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. Includes sections for 'Other Funds', 'Fidelity', 'Investment', and 'Global' funds.

Toyota Accord With FTC May Delay Ruling on GM

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Toyota Motor Corp.'s agreement to give the U.S. Federal Trade Commission access to internal documents may delay a final FTC decision on the legality of the Japanese automaker's venture with General Motors.

Despite agreeing Wednesday to an FTC study of internal documents, Toyota has won its fight to keep sensitive data on production costs and pricing out of the hands of the U.S. government.

In the process, the automaker has turned an FTC review procedure on its head, and the result may hold up a commission ruling on Toyota's plan to build 200,000 small cars a year in California with General Motors.

The latest development, in which the government will be allowed to examine Toyota records without copying or taking actual possession of them, "allows new ground in the way we handle these cases," one FTC official said. "In fact," said the official, "we seem to be playing one ground at every turn in this thing."

The FTC is studying the GM-Toyota proposal for possible violations of federal antitrust laws. Such studies normally require FTC possession of the materials it says it needs to do its work.

GM supplied all of the documents requested by the agency, Toyota said.

Toyota's refusal—generally based upon fear that a third party would obtain information that could be used against the company—delayed the FTC's review for six months. It also threatened to scuttle the entire agreement, according to Reagan administration and congressional sources.

But Toyota's Washington attorney, Earl W. Kinnier, last week found a way around the roadblock. Toyota would show the FTC the information, as long as the agency

leaves that information in Toyota's hands.

The FTC agreed, provided it wasn't required to make a decision within 20 days, as it must under normal circumstances. That means that the FTC now can take as much or as little time as it feels it needs to finish its review.

Mr. Kinnier, however, said he is not worried. "We never really had any interest in that 20-day clock," he said in an interview Wednesday. "Toyota's position is that we want the FTC to approve the venture, and that we will make available the necessary information. The 20-day period is of little consequence."

Reagan administration sources said Wednesday that the FTC will not be assured that Toyota will not exploit the absence of a review deadline to further delay a decision in the case.

Sosa Rejects Call On Devaluation

Reuter

CARACAS—Venezuela's finance minister, Arturo Sosa, rejected Thursday a proposal to devalue the bolivar after national elections scheduled for Dec. 4, saying the government's monetary policy was not dictated by electoral considerations.

The president of the central bank, Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, earlier called for a devaluation of between 6.5 and 10 to the dollar from 4.3, after the Dec. 4 poll.

Mr. Sosa said foreign reserves stand at \$11.3 billion, of which \$5.6 billion are liquid. He held talks Wednesday with Francisco Masera, chairman of a 13-bank advisory committee on Venezuelan debt, and will meet the other two co-chairmen this week to discuss the country's economic performance.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit. Includes entries for Britain, Netherlands, Joy Mfg, Philips Gloeil, Revlon, etc.

Rating Agency Puts AT&T Debt On Credit Watch

Reuter

NEW YORK—Standard & Poor's said Thursday that it placed the AAA-rated senior debt of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric Co., on its "Credit Watch" list because of proposed federal legislation.

The rating agency said legislation pending before Congress could become a competitive disadvantage for AT&T by creating additional costs and limiting long-distance rate reductions the company might otherwise have offered to protect its market position.

Such limitations on AT&T's ability to compete could result in an accelerated erosion of AT&T's long distance market share and jeopardize the profitability of communications operations that had been expected to support the AAA rating, S&P said.

Western Electric's AAA rating has reflected its position as the primary supplier to the Bell System. Following divestiture Jan. 1, that relationship will cease. Western Electric's business is cyclical and its ability to succeed in competitive markets has not been shown, S&P said.

Western Electric's rating is tied to AT&T's.

FTC, GM Agree to Arbitration To Settle Car Defects Disputes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission announced a final agreement Thursday with General Motors Corp. in which arbitration will be used to settle the complaints of thousands of car owners who claim their vehicles are defective. It was the largest auto defect case in FTC history.

Carol Crawford, head of the FTC's bureau of consumer affairs, said more than 200,000 people are expected to take part in the settlement plan that could cost GM nearly \$100 million.

The agreement approving a consent order settling the charges concludes a three-year FTC proceeding on allegations that GM failed to notify car owners of engine, transmission and fuel-related problems involving potentially 20 million cars dating back to 1974.

Under the controversial settlement, proposed in April and made final Thursday, GM will be allowed to settle complaints through a Better Business Bureau arbitration program.

The settlement comes over the strong protests of consumer groups and 29 state attorneys general.

Robert Abrams, attorney general for New York State, has called the settlement a "sellout" to the automaker, and some consumer advocates, including two members of the commission, said the agree-

ment lets the automaker off too easily. The consumer groups also said the FTC should have pressed legal action to force GM to make direct payments on the defects.

Mrs. Crawford acknowledged that the settlement has been criticized by some consumer groups as inadequate.

But she said the only alternative was to press legal action against GM and that "would have lasted at least until 1990" and would have necessitated time-consuming lawsuits. By then, she said, "Some of the cars would have been almost 20 years old."

The proposal makes a decision by the arbitrator binding on GM, but car owners would be free to reject it and pursue legal action.

The FTC is divided on the matter, with two of its five members opposing it and a third, Patricia Bailey, acknowledging the approach is "an experiment" that must be closely monitored.

Commissioners David A. Clanton and Michael Pertschke have opposed the proposal, arguing that consumers should not be placed in a position of having to prove their case on an individual basis.

Consulting Fees for GM

Earlier The Washington Post reported: FTC Chairman James Miller disclosed Wednesday that he received

\$75,107 in fees from GM for consulting work during a two-year period ending in October 1980.

The payment—cited in a letter from FTC General Counsel John H. Carley to Chrysler Corp.—was 50 percent higher than the estimate made by Mr. Miller earlier this month.

Miller's former relationship with GM has brought demands from critics that the FTC chairman not participate in cases involving the automaker.

In his letter to Chrysler's chief lawyer, Joseph Califano, Mr. Carley wrote that there are no grounds in federal ethics laws or regulations for Mr. Miller to disqualify himself from the FTC's investigation of the proposed joint venture between GM and Toyota to build 200,000 small cars a year in California.

That venture, which is strongly opposed by Chrysler and Ford, is now being reviewed by the FTC for possible antitrust violations and has been called by Mr. Miller "the largest matter we have before us this year."

After joining the FTC a year later, Mr. Miller agreed to reduce himself from GM matters for a two-year period, which is twice as long as the ban imposed by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Food and Drug Administration for officials in comparable situations, Mr. Carley wrote.

U.S. Futures Prices Nov. 17

Open High Low Close Chg

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for Grains, Food, and Metals.

Stock Indexes

Points and Percentages

Table with 3 columns: Index Name, Points, Percentages. Includes NYSE, Dow Jones, etc.

Commodity Indexes

Points and Percentages

Table with 3 columns: Index Name, Points, Percentages. Includes various commodity indices.

Oil and Money in the Eighties

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE
PARK LANE HOTEL, LONDON, DECEMBER 8 AND 9, 1983

"The global impact of shifting markets" will be the theme of the fourth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

The conference will focus this year on what caused the radical shift in the oil market in recent years and what the implications of the turnaround are for the future.

Donald Model, United States Secretary of Energy, will give the keynote address. He will head a list of distinguished speakers from Europe, the United States and the Arab world.

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference may return the coupon below.

DECEMBER 8
KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Donald Model, United States Secretary of Energy
U.S. ENERGY: THE NEXT TEN YEARS
John Lightfoot, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York
STRUCTURAL VERSUS CYCLICAL CHANGE IN THE OIL MARKET
Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris
Robert Mabro, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
Arie de Geus, Coordinator of Planning, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, London
William Finger, Coordinator of Energy Analysis, Exxon Company, Houston
ARAB BANKING'S ROLE IN OPEC COUNTRIES' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
Abdulla A. Saud, President and Chief Executive, Arab Banking Corporation, Bahrain
CORPORATE THINKING ON THE ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
Robert Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Los Angeles
Francois Didier, Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning, Elf Aquitaine, Paris
NORTH SEA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
G. Malcolm Ford, Joint Managing Director, British Plc, Glasgow

DECEMBER 9
THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK IN WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES
Yves Rovani, Vice-President, Energy, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
THE OIL FUTURES MARKET
Robin Woodhead, Chairman, International Petroleum Exchange, London, and Managing Director, Premier Man Group
Karlstein Muhlmann, Head of the Oil Committee, Chicago Board of Trade
THE SINO-SOVIET OIL OUTLOOK
Professor Arthur Meyerhoff, Independent Oil Producer and Geologist
LIVING WITH OPEC
James Akins, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia
OPEC IN THE EIGHTIES
Alfredo Pardo, Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London
THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM INVESTMENT AND PRODUCT SALES IN EUROPE BY THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES
Moderator: Nicolas G. Vautin, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague
Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretail, Paris
John Malloy, Chairman, The Bureau Oil Co. Plc, London
Charles de Bièvre, Director, Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissements, Paris

REGISTRATION INFORMATION
The participation fee is £475 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before November 19.
Please return the conference registration form to:
The International Herald Tribune, Conference Office,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Or telephone: (33-1) 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

CONFERENCE LOCATION
Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England.
Tel. (44-1) 499 6321. Telex: 21533. Contact: Ms. Henderson.
A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

London Commodities Nov. 17

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Goods in U.S. dollars per metric ton.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes various commodities like sugar, coffee, etc.

Cash Prices Nov. 17

Commodity and Unit

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes various cash prices for different goods.

NYSE High-Lows Nov. 17

NEW HIGHS 48

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Includes various NYSE stocks.

London Metals Nov. 17

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Silver in penny per troy ounce.

Table with 3 columns: Metal, Price, Change. Includes various metals like copper, zinc, etc.

Dividends Nov. 17

Company Per Cent Pay Rec

Table with 3 columns: Company, Dividend, Record Date. Includes various companies and their dividend details.

AMEX High-Lows Nov. 17

NEW HIGHS 15

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Includes various AMEX stocks.

Leasing Company Set Up In Hong Kong by 3 Banks

HONG KONG—The Bank of China, Societe Generale and the Bank of East Asia have set up a joint venture leasing company in Hong Kong, Jacques Mayoux, the chairman of Societe Generale, said Thursday.

He said the new company, Trilease International, plans to participate in equipment leasing business in China, Hong Kong and other countries in the Asian-Pacific region. The Bank of China and Societe Generale will each own 40 percent of Trilease; the Bank of East Asia will own 20 percent.

Paris Commodities Nov. 17

Figures in French francs per metric ton.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes various commodities traded in Paris.

Our individual... According to a prepared and is stock, but appa... Pickens know... royalty trust... consequences... individuals... A royalty trust... shareholders o... up to the maxi... the sharehold... this tax... WE BELIEVE T... YOUR FUTUR... REORGANIZA... If you have previo... proxy is the one... Note: Gulf has engaged Merri... to pay Merrill Lynch an insur... liabilities arising under the fed...



GULF OIL CORPORATION WANTS ITS SHAREHOLDERS TO KNOW:

That by voting **FOR** your Company's proposed Reorganization you are making sure that the holders of a majority of Gulf's shares voting at a meeting will elect **ALL** the members of your Company's Board of Directors.

We believe that the planned Reorganization is important for your Company's future and to our goal of maximizing value for our shareholders.

A group headed by T. Boone Pickens is opposed to the Reorganization, and is using the Special Meeting of December 2 as an indirect way to gain support for its plan to create a royalty trust which, in our opinion, would be disadvantageous to Gulf and its shareholders.

We want you to know why.

Our individual shareholders would be penalized.

According to a document that the Pickens group has prepared and is distributing to select holders of Gulf stock, but apparently not to individual shareholders, Pickens acknowledges that the **distribution of a royalty trust interest by Gulf would have tax consequences for Gulf's shareholders who are individuals.**

A royalty trust unit, when distributed to the individual shareholders of Gulf, would be subject to income tax up to the maximum rate of 50%. Most importantly, **the shareholder would receive no cash to pay this tax.**

Our **institutional and corporate shareholders**, we believe, also should be opposed to a royalty trust.

Distributions of royalty trusts, in our opinion, have done little if anything to enhance shareholder wealth over the long term. For a large, integrated oil company, creating a royalty trust is like sailing in uncharted waters.

Stripping Gulf of its oil and gas properties would reduce its asset base and earnings potential. In addition, by channeling the profits from our properties directly to trust units, we would eliminate forever cash flow to reinvest in our business. This could impede Gulf's ability to compete against other major integrated oil companies and **could result in a reduced overall value of Gulf.**

WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT IN GULF AND MAXIMIZE YOUR FUTURE RETURNS IS TO SUPPORT YOUR BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION. VOTE FOR THE REORGANIZATION PROPOSAL BY SIGNING AND DATING THE WHITE PROXY CARD TODAY.

If you have previously signed a Blue opposition proxy, you have every right to change your mind. **Remember the latest dated proxy is the one that counts.**

If your shares are registered in "street-name" with your brokerage firm or bank, only they may vote your shares, and only upon receipt of your specific instructions. To ensure that your shares will be voted, at your earliest convenience please instruct the party responsible for your account to execute a **WHITE** proxy on your behalf.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares, you are encouraged to call Georgeson & Co. Inc. at (212) 440-9800 in New York, or in London, England at 636-2361, or D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, or (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco. Please call collect. Gulf has also established the following toll-free numbers: 1-800-255-4853, and for Pennsylvania residents only 1-800-222-2152. If you cannot get through on the toll-free lines, we encourage you to call collect on the Georgeson & Co. Inc. and D. F. King & Co., Inc. telephone numbers.

Note: Gulf has engaged Merrill Lynch Capital Markets of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated to act as special financial advisor to Gulf, including assistance in the solicitation of proxies. Gulf has agreed to pay Merrill Lynch an initial fee of \$50,000 and an additional fee of \$150,000 per month. Merrill Lynch will be reimbursed for its out-of-pocket expenses and will be indemnified against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the federal securities laws.

GULF INVESTORS GROUP

Dear Fellow Gulf Shareholder:

The Gulf Investors Group is convinced that Gulf stock is greatly undervalued. **We are dedicated to the goal of enhancing shareholder value and oppose any action that is contrary to that goal.** For that reason, we are asking you to help defeat Gulf management's reincorporation proposal at the December 2 shareholders meeting. This proposal would eliminate important shareholder rights and stifle shareholder input.

In response to our legitimate opposition as shareholders to the reincorporation proposal, Gulf management has launched a vicious attack on the Gulf Investors Group and on me. In a recent interview, Harold Hammer, Gulf's executive vice-president, was quoted as saying:

"We've got to roll up our sleeves and kick him where it really smarts." (The New York Times, November 6, 1983)*

In addition, Gulf's chief executive officer recently said:

"We will fight anyone who criticizes management's motives and actions." (Pittsburgh Post Gazette, November 10, 1983)*

At Gulf, it seems that any idea that doesn't come from management will automatically be opposed. Based on Gulf's record—described in a November 13 guest column in The New York Times* as **"one of the most lackluster records of financial and operating performance of the major integrated oils"**—one would hope Gulf management would welcome new ideas.

WE'RE IN THIS TOGETHER

Gulf management has questioned our objectives and has attempted to persuade you that our interests are contrary to yours.

Do not be misled: Our sole objective is to participate in the enhancement of the value of Gulf stock on an equal basis with all Gulf shareholders. **We will not sell one share of our Gulf stock back to Gulf unless all shareholders have the same opportunity.**

Before we began our purchases, the price of Gulf stock was in the mid-30s. Gulf stock now trades at about \$44. **Ask yourself what Gulf stock will sell for if we do not defeat management's reincorporation proposal.**

Remember:

**Our Gain is Your Gain.
Our Loss is Your Loss.**

According to management's proxy materials, Gulf directors and officers as a group own only **324,693** shares. The Gulf Investors Group owns **17,932,700** shares—an investment of nearly \$800 million—purchased at an average cost of about \$44 per share. **Ask yourself which group is more interested in maximizing the value of Gulf stock.**

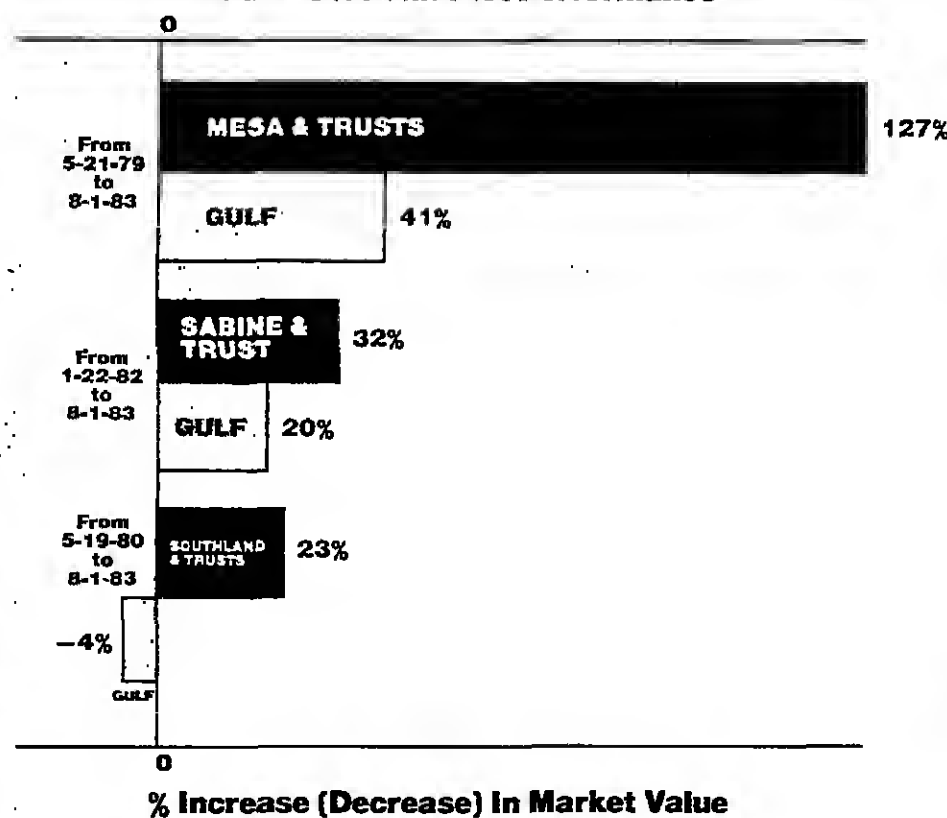
A GULF ROYALTY TRUST

We believe shareholder value would be increased by the creation of a royalty trust. A Gulf royalty trust would provide shareholders, in addition to their Gulf shares, with publicly traded securities entitling them to a direct interest in the net profits from a portion of Gulf's oil and gas properties.

A recent guest column in The New York Times pointed out that Gulf's **"rich oil and gas reserves, which on their own could be highly profitable, are buried in a corporate body along with many low-value, even worthless, parts."** (The New York Times, November 13, 1983)*

Another guest column on the same date stated that **"since the shareholders are the owners for whom (Gulf) management works, it is questionable whether the current corporate structure works to their greatest advantage. Thus, Mr. Pickens's proposed plan makes good investment sense."** (The New York Times, November 13, 1983)*

Royalty Trusts and Distributing Cos. vs. Gulf Oil
Relative Stock Market Performance



Even after creating a royalty trust covering 50% of Gulf's U.S. reserves, we believe Gulf would remain a very substantial major integrated oil company with sufficient cash flow to conduct an aggressive exploration program and carry out its other corporate objectives. Gulf would also continue to control the use of the oil and gas produced from the properties subject to the trust.

Gulf management opposes creation of a royalty trust because certain shareholders would have to pay taxes on the distribution of the trust interests and the distribution would not be accompanied by cash with which to pay taxes. Although there can be no assurance, we believe the enhancement in the value of the shareholder's investment which could be achieved by a trust would substantially exceed the related tax liability.

Personally, I'd rather make some money and pay some taxes than not make money at all.

Royalty trusts have a strong record of enhancing shareholder value over the near and longer term. The above chart compares the stock market performance of Gulf to companies that have distributed 25% or more of their U.S. oil and gas reserves in the form of royalty trusts. Stock market performance of the distributing companies includes the price of the distributed trusts and is measured from a date one month prior to announcement of each trust to August 1, 1983 (shortly before the Gulf Investors Group began its purchases of Gulf stock).

Vote AGAINST management's reincorporation proposal

• **Don't give up the right** of a 10% shareholder to propose a charter amendment and cause it to be voted on by all shareholders.

• **Don't give up the right** of a 20% shareholder to call a special meeting of shareholders.

• **Don't give up the right** of all shareholders to cumulative voting in the election of directors.

IMPORTANT: Through the reincorporation proposal, Gulf management is trying to insulate itself from shareholders' ideas such as a royalty trust. If we don't defeat management's reincorporation proposal, you may never even get the opportunity to vote on the royalty trust issue.

You don't have to decide whether you are FOR or AGAINST a royalty trust at this time. The most important thing for you to decide is whether you want to preserve your right to have shareholder ideas such as a royalty trust come before you at some future time.

Thank you.
On behalf of the Gulf Investors Group

T. Boone Pickens, Jr.

T. Boone Pickens, Jr.

Sign, date and return the **BLUE** proxy card **TODAY**. Even if you have already returned a management proxy, your later dated **BLUE** proxy will be the only one that counts. If your shares are held at a bank or brokerage firm, and you are concerned that your vote may not reach the Gulf Investors Group in time, please call our proxy solicitor:

THE Carter
ORGANIZATION, INC.

Toll-Free 800-221-3343
or
212-619-1100 (collect)

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SPORTS



Goals by Preben Elkjaer, left, and Allan Simonsen propelled Denmark into the finals of the European soccer championship.

Denmark Gains a Berth in Soccer Finals

ATHENS — Denmark advanced to the finals of next year's European soccer championship by defeating Greece, 2-0, in a Group Three qualifying match here Wednesday.

Goals by Preben Elkjaer in the 16th minute and Allan Simonsen in the 47th allowed the Danes to reach the finals for the first time ever.

Denmark has 13 points from its completed eight-match schedule. England, which won a 4-0 away match against Luxembourg, has 12 points and was eliminated from the group's title contention.

West Germany, despite a 1-0 loss to Northern Ireland (its first home

loss to a European team in nine years), is on the verge of a final spot from Group Six, as is the Netherlands, which defeated Spain, 2-1, in Amsterdam in Group Seven.

West Germany must defeat Albania at home Sunday to qualify on goal difference ahead of Northern Ireland; should the West Germans draw or lose, Northern Ireland will advance.

In other Group Six play, Turkey ended Austria's faint hopes with a 3-1 triumph in Ankara.

Their victory puts the Dutch even on points with Spain, but the Netherlands has a better goal difference. Each closes out its schedule with a home-field match against Malta.

The Republic of Ireland, already

eliminated, defeated Malta, 8-0, Wednesday.

Meanwhile, East Germany subdued Scotland, 2-1, in Group One, and Bulgaria topped Wales, 1-0, to keep Group Four wide open.

Nine qualifying matches were played Wednesday in the seven groups, and the only other issue decided was the elimination of Sweden from Group Five thanks to Czechoslovakia's 2-0 victory over Italy in Prague.

Czechoslovakia will meet Romania Nov. 30 to determine which gains the finals.

Hooliganism in Luxembourg
Hundreds of Britons rampaged through the streets of Luxembourg after England had been eliminated

from the European soccer championships on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported.

Security forces reported finding axes, chains and aerosol cans filled with tear gas as the visitors smashed bars, looted shops and assaulted pedestrians, officials said.

Army troops were summoned after the rioters threatened to overwhelm a contingent of about 500 policemen. Soldiers from neighboring West Germany were finally called in to help bring the situation under control.

The English fans had been heavily guarded by soldiers and police inside the stadium, but became uncontrollable outside after the match. Dozens were arrested and the vandalism continued into the night, authorities said.

USOC Using Science in the Service of Sport

By Neil Amund
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In two previous Pan American Games, Peter Westbrook had seen his hopes for a gold medal in fencing ended by the same rival, Manuel Ortiz of Cuba.

So after qualifying for the U.S. Pan American team in June, Westbrook committed himself to a seven-day-a-week regimen, including a rigorous training camp in Princeton, New Jersey, that was funded through grants from the U.S. Olympic Committee under its "elite athletes" project.

A key element in Westbrook's training became lengthy sessions with a sports psychologist, Dr. Herbert Fenichel.

"We had three or four sessions," says Westbrook, 31. "I talked about myself and my goals, and he had me speaking into a mike saying positive things about myself and the competition. He told me to listen to it once in the morning and once at night. It was a form of reinforcement, something I had known about before, but this time it helped — tremendously."

Westbrook won a gold medal in the sabre class, defeating Ortiz in the final at Caracas last August. "It was a major step forward for fencing," said Irwin Bernstein, a past president of the U.S. Fencing Association and project coordinator of fencing's "elite athletes" program.

Fencing is one of nine sports involved in USOC project. Directed by Dr. Irving Dardik, chairman of the sports medicine council, the program has already awarded \$300,000 in grants to national governing bodies, with the idea of assisting athletes and teams through the use of advanced scientific procedures.

Discovering new ways and means of linking world-class athletes with researchers has become a major priority with the USOC in recent years. Within the last two weeks, an environmental scheduling facility was opened at the Brigham Women's Hospital of the Harvard Medical School.

One of the first projects there will be a chronological hospital study that will focus on daily variations in an athlete's performance and whether such elements as crossing time zones and the use of anabolic steroids can affect his timing systems.

In the study, a group of about 10 world-class athletes will be moni-

tored closely for a 40-hour period while researchers collect blood and urine samples every 20 minutes and check numerous other body functions. Some of the volunteer athletes will have taken anabolic steroids — synthetic male hormones — in their training before they arrive; others in the study, for comparative purposes, will be steroid-free. Many athletes believe they improve their strength by taking steroids.

"I don't think we can administer steroids to athletes," said Dr. Frank Sultman, a member of the research team from the State University of New York at Binghamton. "We're hoping to get world-class athletes who have been taking drugs on their own and are willing to volunteer anonymously to see what certain effects can be on their system."

Sultman will direct another phase of the project, a field study of 20 to 30 athletes who will wear portable ambulatory monitors to test heart rate and body temperatures while eating, sleeping and training.

A third phase will be a confidential questionnaire that will ask a larger sampling of athletes for candid disclosures of training secrets. Among the queries will be when they practice, when they perform best, how they prepare for crossing time zones and their steroid usage if any.

"I'm very excited at the prospects," said Dr. Charles A. Czeisler, a Harvard Medical School professor who will head the hospital study. "The purpose is not to see if anabolic steroids will enhance athletic performance and not to see when you can drop anabolic steroids so it's not picked up in any test."

The purpose is to gather pilot data and find out what kind of effect certain elements are having on the physiological functioning of athletes. It's significant because you're dealing in an area where research has never been systematically carried out because it's not permitted."

"By understanding athletes' processes from one week to the next," Dardik explained, "we can apply physiological testing over a period of time. In that way, we can learn how and when the athletes peak in terms of their performances. By understanding that, we can then work with the athlete and monitor them on a regular basis."

A USOC grant of \$225,000 will fund the chronobiological project. An additional \$50,000 grant has been awarded for research at two other facilities into computerized electrical muscle stimulation and its effect on athletic performance. One study is under way at Coto de Caza, California, with a group of tennis professionals while the second is scheduled for Colorado Springs next month with weightlifters.

The allocation of \$4.7 million of the USOC's \$80.1 million budget to sports medicine has come in response to athletes' complaints about the extensive research advances and commitments made by Eastern European countries. The need to close these gaps was reflected in the release of a detailed 102-page USOC study last July that chronicled serious equipment deficiencies in so-called "high-technology" sports such as bobsled, luge, canoeing and kayaking and biathlon.

"The U.S. appears to be behind several countries in athletic areas that are based on a high degree of equipment technology," the report summarized. "Though correlation does not necessarily mean causation, the fact remains that U.S. performance in sports with considerable equipment technology involved is far below that for sports with minimal technological involvement."

The first significant steps to upgrade some of the equipment problems in the high-tech sports began last spring. Donald E. Schuele, vice president for graduate and undergraduate studies at Case Western Reserve University and a member of the USOC sports equipment and technology committee, wrote letters to 260 deans of U.S. engineering schools, asking each to list faculty members who were involved in sports projects.

Schuele said he got about 90 replies. Last month, a follow-up letter was sent to the 90 respondents for more specific information on their work with the hope of matching up researchers and athletes.

"The key element is that a piece of equipment is as much psychological as physical," Schuele said last week. "To develop it without the super athlete, you may have trouble getting them. They don't know why. Our job is to show them why." Schuele said he has already received 15 replies from faculty researchers who are involved in stud-



Peter Westbrook
... It helped — tremendously.

ies ranging from cycling mechanics (Dr. L. Metz, University of Illinois) to aerodynamic performance design (J.R. George, Cornell University).

"What we want is a three-prong approach," Schuele said. "First, raise money, then survey the athletes and identify the technical problems and survey the faculty and look for high-priority items where we can match them. Finally, we have to get the groups together and set up the research project. We're the catalyst."

Schuele said he hopes to have the first meetings between the athletes and faculty next spring. The project is not likely to help athletes for the 1984 Winter and Summer Olympics, but Schuele sees a beneficial long-range marriage that could also extend to equipment manufacturers and corporations.

With a \$100 million budget planned for the 1984-1988 quadrennial, the USOC hopes to develop more regional training centers and expand existing training centers at Colorado Springs and Lake Placid, New York.

An average of 325 athletes a day pass through the Colorado Springs facility, up significantly from the figure of 77 per day when the center opened in 1977. Included in the expansion there would be a conference center, new dining hall, recreation center, additional office space and creation of a housing facility for married athletes.

"We need to provide some married quarters," said Aaron Fitterman, the assistant executive director of the USOC.

Dardik believes the next few years are critical if the USOC hopes to maintain U.S. standing internationally and retain the faith of U.S. athletes.

"Athletes are not responsive sometimes because scientists come in with scientific tricks and can't follow up," he said. "The way to do it is to get the best scientists, incorporate all their knowledge and then take this knowledge and give it to the athletes in a way they can apply to their training."

"We shouldn't worry about winning gold medals. Whoever knows how to scientifically apply the techniques of science will find the Carl Lewises and Mary Deckers."

"Right now, we're doing it on a random basis, hoping for follow-through. We've got to centralize our efforts and work toward long-term continuity. Once we put sports and science together, the athletes will see the results."

Mothers in U.S. Put Themselves in Their Sons' Cleats

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Judge Sauger has been around football for much of her life but it wasn't until this season, when she out-reached another mother to intercept a pass, that she felt the essence of the game.

"The other lady was on the offense," Sauger recalls, "and I was playing safety. I just caught it before she did. I can see why it's such a big thing to men."

Sauger's interception came during a clinic staged this fall by Glen Schott, football coach at Alhambra Catholic High School in Belleville, Illinois. He thought it would be a good idea if the mothers spent a day in their sons' shoes.

"They wash socks for their sons, but it's about time they got more involved," he said. "Also, they could relieve some of their fears and have fun."

As a result, Sauger spent an afternoon learning how her son, J.J. Klaus, plays safety, and Linda Meyer practiced at fullback and linebacker, like her oldest son, Theron. In all, 38 women went through a briefing session, took calisthenics and then performed drills at their sons' positions.

Schott says he got the idea from a friend of his who coaches at a high school in nearby St. Louis. Others in this male sport/ritual have tried to bring women into the magic circle: Tom Bass, the bearded, poetry-writing defensive coordinator of the San Diego Chargers, used to hold public clinics for women.

Sauger sees football and other aggressive team sports as healthy for their participants: "I think that's why women are more selfish than men. They never get to play."

Belleville's mothers reported to a cafeteria; one was dressed in

elaborate football gear. "We performed sort of a strip tease, taking off one item at a time and explaining it," Schott said. "Then we'd pass the item around the circle so everybody could touch it."

When Schott told the women it was time to go on the field, several asked for a short break. Admits Meyer: "I used the time to have my last cigarette."

She regretted it as soon as she got outside, because Brad Harrison, an assistant coach, shouted: "Football is a running game, mothers. Once we get on the field, we will run." On the field, the coaches put the women through jumping jacks, sit-ups and leg stretches.

"There was a lot of giggling," Meyer said. "Some of the mothers were in great shape, but I wasn't. I got us down in the stance and began lecturing us about the best way to run. He was talking for about five minutes until somebody shouted, 'Hey, we're 40 years old.' That stance caused a few aches the next day."

The clinic's most dangerous moment came when Schott offered a prize for anyone who could kick an extra point. Andy Kinsella, an assistant coach (and the day's official holder), was only kicked in the hand once.

After working out at their sons' positions, the women decided they were tired. Said Meyer: "My sons were taking triple-session drills at that time. I really respect them after doing just a few minutes of every aspect of what they do."

"My sons have never been hurt — nothing," Meyer says cautiously. "A mother is always leery when she hears her son is playing football or anything like that. When they play on the varsity, they're men, not boys. They hit hard out there."

Sauger, whose second husband, Rich, played at Notre Dame in the mid-1960s, said she knew of only one mother who went into the clinic with any reservations about football — "and she's still worried."

The camaraderie has carried through the season. "There always used to be just a couple of mothers at the scrimmages," says Meyer, "but this year the bleachers were full. At the games, I used to have to follow Theron's number carefully to find him, but now I usually know where he'll be."

Sauger says she can watch videotapes of her son's games and discuss intelligently whether the officials were right in penalizing him for pass interference the other night. "A wonderful result of the clinic is that my son and I talk

more. My daughters always share a lot but boys tend to stick over the surface with their mothers. Now we can talk about football."

To women anxious about their sons playing football, novice safety Sauger says: "If your son wants to play, let him. We can't really hold our children back. Maybe if my son wanted to go sky-diving, I might draw the line. But as far as football goes, there's an old saying: 'No guts, no glory.' That's how I feel."

3 Major Leaguers Ordered to Prison For Drug Offenses

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Kansas — A federal magistrate Thursday ordered three members of the Kansas City Royal baseball team to serve three months in a minimum-security prison, starting Dec. 5, for attempting to buy cocaine.

Willie Wilson, Willie Aikens and Jerry Martin all pleaded guilty to the charge last month. A fourth teammate, former Cy Young Award pitcher Vida Blue, has pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of drug possession. He will be sentenced Dec. 15.

Floing Wilson and Aikens \$5,000 each and Martin \$2,500. U.S. Magistrate J. Milton Sullivan sentenced them to a year at federal facility in Fort Worth, Texas, with the final nine months suspended. All will be on two years' probation following their release next spring.

The Associated Press

LONDON — An International Yacht Racing Union committee late Wednesday upheld a November 1982 IYRU ruling that permits fixed wings for keels. Ratification of the decision is expected Friday by the IYRU's permanent committee.

Tony Watts, the IYRU's chief measurer, said the keelboat committee endorsed the previous ruling "unanimously and without controversy." The action probably means 12-meter yachts will be redesigned to look like America's Cup winner Australia II.

"This decision will change the shape of 12-meter yachts," said Gary Muir, one of two Americans on the 14-member committee. "All the old drawings will be scrapped. The advantages that wings give a boat are enormous."

Australia II was the focus of controversy during the America's Cup competition last summer. The New York Yacht Club unsuccessfully sought to have the Australian challenger disqualified because of her radical keel. In the end, the NYCC lost its 132-year monopoly on the cup when Australia II beat Liberty, 4-3, in the title round.



The U.S. Olympic training center in Colorado Springs.

Lysiak, NHL Agree On Arrangement to Appeal Suspension

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Tom Lysiak and the National Hockey League have worked out a deal that will allow the Chicago center to appeal his 30-game suspension imposed by referee Dave Newell.

Lysiak was suspended for allegedly tripping a defenseman in a game Oct. 30. Under NHL bylaws, Lysiak cannot be appealed; Lysiak filed a federal lawsuit claiming a bylaw was thereby unconstitutional and has continued to play after an injunction issued against him in the case.

On Wednesday, an NHL statement said the league, with the concurrence of Lysiak's lawyer and the league's association, had agreed to postpone to the NHL's board of directors an amendment that would allow players to appeal imposed suspensions.

The amendment is approved in board's Nov. 22 vote, Lysiak drop his suit, his lawyer said.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	9	2	.818	—
Philadelphia	7	2	.778	1
New Jersey	6	3	.667	2
New York	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Washington	3	6	.333	8

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minneapolis	6	4	.600	—
Detroit	4	5	.444	1 1/2
Atlanta	2	6	.250	3
Indiana	2	6	.250	3 1/2
Cleveland	2	8	.200	4

Western Conference Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Dallas	5	4	.556	—
Utah	5	5	.500	1/2
San Antonio	4	6	.400	1 1/2
Denver	4	6	.400	1 1/2
Houston	3	6	.333	2
Kansas City	3	7	.300	2 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	7	2	.778	—
Portland	6	3	.667	1
Golden State	4	6	.400	1 1/2
Seattle	4	6	.400	1 1/2
Phoenix	4	6	.400	1 1/2
San Diego	3	7	.300	2 1/2

Philadelphia 102, New York 97 (Service 28, Toney 24, Carthage 28, R. Williams 19), Detroit 122, Seattle 123 (Triuncho 21, Linsley 28, Silvers 25, Williams 17), Utah 125, Boston 109 (Drew 29, Dantley 24), Portland 28, Seattle 24, Phoenix 115, Cleveland 104 (Davis 25, Lucchi 25, Shelton 24, Thompson 18).

Transition

Basketball Association

PHOENIX — Phoenix James Edwards, center, on the injured reserve list, activated Charles Pittman, forward.

FOOTBALL

DENVER — Placed quarterback Steve Dene on injured reserve.

GREEN BAY — Signed quarterback Lynn Dickey to two-year contract.

NEW ENGLAND — Signed Art Kuhn, center, cut Marshall Harris, defensive end.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ARIZONA — Signed Chris Holt, center, and Anthony Brown, defensive lineman, to multi-year contracts.

Panel Upholds Permission for Winged Keels

The Associated Press

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(Continued From Page 16)			
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